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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	30 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art such as Worli and Gond paintings have enriched the culture of India and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in particular.

They are a reflection of the rural creative energy in the following ways:-

(1) Use of simple instruments - Worli & Gond art is made using twigs of plants, mineral colours (limestone gives white) and is done on walls of mud houses.

(2) Geometrical shapes - Use of lines, triangles, circles etc. to draw figures show the ability to present complex ideas through simple shapes.

(3) Done by lay people - Worli and Gond paintings are done by

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tribals after a hard day's labour, to take part in rituals. This shows that even an average tribal has immense artistic ability

Therefore, one sees that even with poor equipments and simple designs, tribals can create beautiful art. This is a testimony to their craftmanship.

Way forward.

- Need to monetize the art and ensure returns to tribals.
- Preservation of their traditional styles.
- Harnessing their craftsmanship in other areas such as textiles, bag making etc.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Judicial reforms were introduced by Lord Cornwallis. As an Anglicist and Evangelical, he believed that civilisation of Indians was only possible through modern laws and Christianity.

The exclusion of Indians from the judicial system can be witnessed through the following :—

(1) The judges were all British or Europeans. Later when Indian judges were allowed, they could still not handle foreigners' cases.

(2) The village and caste Panchayats were declared having no judicial capacity.

(3) To seek justice in British courts, contracts or legal documents

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were required. This further alienated the Indians who were unaware of such formalities.

(4) Indian traditional customs (Hindu & Muslim both) were discarded in favour of British laws.

As a result of the above changes, Indians felt alienated and excluded. Peasants and zamindars were exploited as contracts were binding, leading them to debt or loss of zamindars as in case of Sunset Laws. Overtime however, Indians learnt how to use law courts to their advantage. Eg- Indigo Revolt where peasants used courts to defeat Indigo planters.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The revolutionary movement in the freedom struggle witnessed a change in its nature from earlier revolutionaries in terms of ideology, group participation as well as increasing role of women.

Following is an account of the same:-

(1) In Bengal, the major revolution-ary activity of the period was the Chittagong Armoury Raid under the leadership of Surya Sen, Kalpana Dutt and Pritilata Waddedar.

(2) Bengal also witnessed sporadic individual action. Eg - Bina Das shot at the Lt. Governor while receiving her degree

(3) In Northern India, members of Hindustan Republican Association

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took part in the Kakori robbery where Ashfaqullah Khan and Ramprasad Bismil were sent to the gallows. Chandrashekhar Azad also played a major role.

(4) Bhagat Singh took on the task of reorganizing HRA as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He was influenced by the ideas of Lenin and Marx and spread them through his Punjab Naujawan Sabhas.

(5) He assassinated Saunders, responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death. He also threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly against the passage of Public Safety & Trade Disputes Bill.

(6) He popularized the slogan of 'Inquilab Zindabad'. Over time, he began supporting non violent methods. The threat of Bhagat Singh's ideas and actions led the British to execute him on 23 March 1931. However, his sacrifice continues to guide the Indian youth.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marshall Plan was put forward by the U.S. in order to secure the economic and social recovery of Western Europe.

However, it led to the creation of 2 Europe in the following ways:-

(1) Economic growth- Western Europe witnessed increasing economic growth as production of coal and iron increased. Through US loans, infrastructure creation in terms of hospitals, schools, factories was boosted. Market economies developed here.

(2) Social changes - Western Europe witnessed a liberal society based on the values of capitalism and free enterprise. There was freedom of speech and press.

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(3) Political difference - Western Europe was characterized by democracy and a respect of basic human rights

On the other hand, Eastern Europe was characterized.

→ Sluggish growth due to lack of incentives in a communist setup

→ Autocratic regimes supported by USSR.

→ No political or social freedom to criticize governments.

→ Dissenting and opposition leaders were routined tortured and killed eg- Bukharin, Zinoviev, killed under Stalin.

Thus, the East & West followed different social, economic and political paths.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour refers to involuntary service provided by an individual due to coercion and threat to life

Causes behind existence of bonded labour are as follows:-

(1) Social causes - Certain caste groups as well as women are promised as slaves to upper castes

(2) Economic causes - Poverty, unemployment and lack of skills push people into bonded labour.

(3) Political causes - Even though Art. 23 abolishes 'begar' and laws such as Minimum Wages Act, Prohibition of Immoral Traffic Act exist, they are not properly implemented.

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(4) Cultural acceptance, especially in rural areas, of bonded labour as a cheap source of labour in farms by all sections of society.

As India is ranked 53 in the Global Slavery Index, it is necessary to address the issue.

Steps for redressal

- Spreading awareness regarding the rights of 'lower' castes and women
- strict implementation of existing framework
- Upskilling of bonded labours during their rehabilitation.
- Increasing employment opportunities through schemes such as MGNREGA, MUDRA etc.
- Changing mindset through education and regular interventions for adults

Thus, to fulfill the goal of social and economic equality it is necessary to address bonded labour.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug consumption in India has increased significantly in the past few decades among youth. It is a result of the following factors :-

(1) Psychological factors - During adolescence, individuals tend to experience stress, anxiety, issues regarding self esteem, alienation, which results in drug consumption.

(2) Social factors - Dysfunctional family, loosening social bonds lead the youth to drugs.

(3) Economic reasons - Reasons of unemployment and ~~feeling~~ experiency of poverty and failure, makes the youth look for an escape.

(4) Peer pressure - Often friends offer drugs to their friends and

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the cycle keeps repeating.

(5) Popular culture - Moviestars and singers often espouse use of drugs and doing drugs is seen as "cool"

Measures to address this issue -

→ Addressing mental health concerns of the youth and destigmatizing therapy as a viable course of action.

→ Reinforcing filial and social relationships.

→ Implementation of National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction which provides of rehabilitation.

→ Spreading awareness of the negative health impacts of drugs.

→ Positive role models such as P.V. Sindhu, Hima Das who influence youth towards sports and fitness

Thus the issue of drug consumption amongst youth must be addressed urgently as the future of our nation is our youth.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to increasing interconnectedness across the globe as a result of decreasing barriers on the movement of goods, services, capital and people.

Globalisation impacts culture in both positive and negative ways.

Positive impacts on Indian culture

→ Increase in India's soft power
Eg - Celebration of Yoga Day on 21 June across the globe.

→ Improvement in the status of women as they have access to education and employment opportunities.

→ Spread of Indian traditional knowledge. Eg- Ayurveda has become immensely popular in USA.

→ Indian handicrafts have access to world market increasing their popularity. Eg – Manipuri bamboo products are known the world over.

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Negative impacts

→ Increasing Westernisation as a result of which traditional culture is being forgotten by Indians themselves

→ Cultural appropriation of India has resulted in brands such as Dior stealing design ideas from tribals.

→ Biopiracy as seen in case of Haldi, Basmati.

→ Loss of traditional crafts such as puppetry, circus as children prefer to play with Chinese toys or X Box, Playstation etc.

Thus, globalisation is both a boon and bane. We must keep the negatives in check while harnessing the opportunities of globalisation.

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

The distribution of industries is a result of factors such as ease of access to raw material, market, cheap labour, topography. etc.

Cotton textile industry is located in the region of Deccan which includes Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat and Karnataka. Part of Punjab and UP also have cotton mills.

Reasons for location in Ahmedabad Pune & Mumbai —

1) Ease of access to raw material as Deccan has black soil, suitable for cotton. As cotton is a weight losing raw material, it must be located close to mills.

2) Market - These regions have huge domestic demand and proximity to port allows easy

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export.

3) Cheap labour - The regions of Pune, Mumbai & Ahmedabad receive labour from migrants of U.P. and Bihar.

4) Topography and climate - Deccan soil is suitable for cotton & humid climate does not allow cotton yarn threads to break. Therefore, it can be spun fast and easily.

Thus, one sees that cotton textile is concentrated in the given region due to multiple factors.

Figure - 1
Showing cotton growing regions

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gas emissions refer to release of Carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons etc from appliances, vehicles and factories which is instrumental in global warming.

Impact on coastal and marine ecosystems

1) Increased global warming causes melting of glaciers affecting water salinity. As water's salinity changes, so does its density. This affects multiple creatures such as whales, sharks living under water.

2) It impacts plankton production disrupting the entire food cycle.

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3) It affects mangroves adversely which are found on the coasts where fresh and saltwater mix.

4) The temperature of the water rises leading to bleaching of corals

5) Increased chemical presence affect life cycle of marine animals.

Measures for protection & restoration

- Reducing emissions by moving to Electric Vehicles, renewable energy etc
- Ocean Iron Fertilization.
- Artificial corals can cause return of zooxanthellae and begin formation of corals again.

These measures will help us in slowing the rate of marine & coastal ecosystem destruction.

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10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex refers to the presence of a low pressure belt on the poles of the earth. It is characterized by extremely low temperatures.

Usually, there is a polar vortex in the troposphere and the stratosphere. They emerge in winter and are aligned.

In the recent times, the polar vortex has begun escaping from the poles.

This has caused sub zero temperatures in Florida.

The escape is a result of global warming. When there is temperature between polar

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and tropical regions due to presence of high presence, polar vortex is unable to escape.

However, rising temperatures have caused the temperature difference to disappear between temperate & polar zones.

As a result, polar vortex escapes and leads to sub zero temperature in subtropical regions.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval India literature was enriched by the contributions of poets and saints who wrote devotional works in praise of God.

Following are some of major contributors by language :-

(1) Hindavi - This language was created as a result of exchange between Persian and Khari Boli. Amir Khusrao, disciple of Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya, wrote ghazals and qawwalis in the language.

(2) Braj bhasha, Khari Boli and versions of early Hindi witnessed contributions from Kabir, Meera bai and Ravidas. While Kabir wrote for

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a formless God (Nirguna Bhakti) and borrowed imagery from Islam and Hinduism, Meerabai wrote bhajans in praise of krishna.

(3) Punjabi written a Gurumukhi script witnessed contributions of Guru Nanak and his successors. The tradition of 'nama japna' and 'simran' (remembering God) popularised devotional singing.

(4) Marathi was enriched by Dnyaneshwar, Tukaram & Eknath amongst others while Gujarati saw writings of Narsinh Mehta.

(5) Mangalkavyas in Bengali regarding Krishna were popularised by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(6) In Kashmiri, Lal Ded wrote her vakhs praising a formless God.

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(7) Basavanna and his followers, Virashaivas wrote their vachanas in Kannada professing equality of all, widow remarriage etc.

(8) Tamil poets such as Andal, Karaikkal Ammaiyar, ~~Sundaran~~ Sundarar etc. wrote works such as Nalayira Divyaprabandham in praise of Vishnu and Shiva.

Thus, one sees that literature of the medieval period witnessed development of regional languages, promoting diversity in the subcontinent.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India Act, 1919 also known as ~~Morley-Minto~~ Montague-Chelmsford reforms introduced numerous political changes. At first, they seemed like positive steps towards devolution of power but were mere carrots.

Provisions of the act :-

(1) It provided for dyarchy in the provinces wherein legislative subjects were divided into 2 lists - reserved and transferred.

(2) The subjects on the reserved list were to be under the control of Governor only yet the transferred list had to be administered with the help of ministers.

(3) It introduced bicameralism in the centre.

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(4) It increased the separate electorates by providing them to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians; besides Muslims (1909 Act).

(5) It provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission.

Significance in the independence movement –

(1) The leaders of the struggle realized that the British were further trying to divide the Indian society on the lines of religion.

(2) They also realized that the major legislative matters were included in the reserved list. As a result, Indians had little control over these issues.

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(3) Bicameralism was meant to provide a chamber to the reactionary princes who supported the govt.

(4) The national leaders were infuriated with the govt. attitude as they expected increase in devolution due to their service in the World war for the British. But, instead the people were confronted with the Rowlatt Act, Govt. of India Act, 1919 and a poor economic condition. As a result, they began planning for a mass movement.

Thus, the 1919 Act revealed the exploitative nature of British rule & strengthened Indian response to it

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British set about establishing their control over the major regional powers of the day.

Following is an account of the major developments :-

(1) Factionalism in the courts of regional powers - The British exploited the discord between different factions in the courts eg - In Bengal, they sought the help of the military commander Mir Jafar (1757) ~~and~~, important bankers Omichand and Jagat Seth and the Nawab's aunt Ghaseti Begum

(2) A similar method was followed in the Maratha kingdom when Raghunath Rao sought British help

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to secure Peshwaship. By supporting his claim, the British wanted to be defacto rulers. Eventually, after 3 wars, Marathas were summarily defeated and the region under British control.

(3) Mysore (1799) was brought under British control after 4 wars with Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan. Rulers of Maratha kingdom and Hyderabad chose to ally with the British and defeated Tipu.

(4) Hyderabad witnessed a rivalry between France and Britain where they both supported rival claimants to the throne. British victory in the Anglo-French wars led to establishment of British control over Hyderabad through subsidiary alliance

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(5) Punjab (1849) – After the death of Ranjit Singh, dissensions rose among Sikh and Dogra chieftains and upstarts regarding the successors. Not wanting a unstable border with Afghanistan due to Russia's gaze, the British annexed it.

(6) Kingdoms of Sambalpur, Satara Jhansi were annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.

(7) Awadh, which was earlier in a subsidiary alliance, was annexed on the pretext of malgovernance by the Nawab, who was eventually deported.

Thus, one witnesses that British used political rivalries to their advantage to fulfill their economic aims in India.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Indo - Sri Lankan Peace Accord was signed in 1987 in a situation of turmoil and civil war-like conditions in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka had been facing an uprising from the Tamil Speakers in northern parts of the country. It culminated in the formation of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), an insurgent group which used violent methods for the achievements of their goals. The Tamil speakers were discontent due to the second class citizenship accorded to them by Sinhala leaders.

The Indo - Sri Lankan Peace Accord provided for the following:-

(1) India would provide Sri Lanka

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help to resolve its civil war.

(2) This would be done via the help of India leaders who would act as mediators for Tamil and Sinhala leaders.

(3) At the same time, an Indian Peacekeeping Force would be stationed in the regions affected by unrest.

Assessment.

(1) As a neighbour of Sri Lanka, India wished to have to a peaceful neighbourhood. Thus, it offered its help.

(2) The Tamil population in India also felt connected to the issue due to linguistic proximity.

(3) However, even though the Sri Lankan govt. had asked for Indian help, it was not welcome

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by the local population.

(4) It was seen by them as an interference in their personal matters.

(5) P.M. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination is seen as an outcome of the anger felt by Sri Lankan Tamils due to Indian interference.

Indian help, though with positive intentions, was not well received. As a result, India has since kept aloof of political changes in neighbouring countries and focused on building relations with government in power.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the past decade, the rate of urbanisation has sped up due to increasing migration as a result of social and economic factors. This has increased the number of urban poor who face the following challenges:-

(1) Poor economic condition

Urban poor have low education qualifications which reduces their bargaining power. They are, thus, given low remunerations, perpetuating a vicious cycle of poverty

(2) Sanitation and hygiene

As the urban poor resides mostly in slum areas, there is a lack of basic amenities such as toilets and running water.

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(3) Education - Considering that urban poor as mostly migrants other states or regions, they cannot avail of good quality education in their mother tongue. It has also been seen that there is a lack of schools near their parents' workplaces, further decreasing access.

(4) Health - Poor sanitation combined with a lack of potable water breeds many diseases - malaria, jaundice, dysentry. As a result, urban poor has to spend a large amount on health expenditure

Steps to address these challenges

(1) Urban planning with a focus on affordable housing should be the prime focus of government
Eg - Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana aims to provide housing to low and middle income groups

(2) Provision of sanitation through

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functioning toilets is a must to decrease health impacts. The Swachh Bharat Mission has reduced deaths by 50,000 according to UN estimates.

(3) The PM Jan Arogya Yojana aims at reducing out of pocket expenditure on health. Awareness must be raised for the same.

(4) Migrant children must be provided with textbooks in their own language as in Tamil Nadu or seasonal boarding schools as in Odisha ensure permeation of education. Tracking must also be done.

(5) The 2nd ARC recommended SHGs in urban areas to increase financial inclusion.

Thus, the urban poor faces a multitude of challenges. Yet, through government measures and efforts of civil society these are getting addressed.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women's sexual and health rights are often compromised at the altar of values and traditions.

This is a result of the following :-

→ Viewing women as property or objects - Such a mindset views them as lacking in the agency to make their own decisions. As a result, even their sexual and reproductive decisions are to be made by men.

→ Education - Lack of compulsory sex education and gender studies creates men who are unable to understand the concept of consent. Women too, do not see anything wrong with men's behaviour.

→ Acculturation through media - Movies and songs often view women

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as commodities and men begin to view them as such.

→ Family - Parents often stop their daughters from engaging in certain activities while allowing sons to go ahead.

→ Government policies no longer focus on men's reproductive health. Instead, the focus on tubectomies for women. And women's rights over their body are not respected. even by clinics who ask for parental consent in case of adult women for performing abortions

Impact.

1) A lack of respect for consent from women has led to increasing number of assaults and rapes against women.

2) A perpetuating cycle of a lack of knowledge regarding one's own

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bodily functions sets in amongst women.

3) Taboo against bodily functions such as menstruation.

4) Spread of sexually transmitted diseases due to lack of reproductive knowledge.

5) Increasing population due to unplanned pregnancies. This may also lead to negative health impact on women.

6) Violation of sexual rights at workplace may even decrease their economic participation. eg Current Female Labour Force Participation Rate is 23.3%.

Thus, it is important to spread awareness regarding women's sexual and reproductive for the benefit of women in particular and the society & nation at large.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to reaching a net zero in terms of the lowering quality of soil. It means that the amount of land degraded in a region in a specified time period is rejuvenated and replenished in the same amount and time.

Significance

→ Reduction in the rate of land degradation, eventually leading to its end.

→ Improvement in quality of soil for pursuing agriculture

→ Increasing returns to farmers as expenditure on fertilizers and chemicals decreases.

→ Greater productivity & food security.

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→ Increase in area of land that can be used for industrialisation and urbanisation, leading to economic growth.

Steps to achieve land degradation neutrality are as follows:-

1) Decrease in use of chemical fertilizers which upon leaching degrade the quality of soil and destroy the chemical balance. Therefore, a shift to natural manure must be envisaged.

2) Scientific methods of irrigation such as drip and sprinkler irrigation, which not only consume water but also prevent over salinization. This leads to salinization of soil, which degrades the soil.

3) An overall shift to organic or zero budget natural farming can be envisaged.

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4) Planting of shelter belts which prevents spread of deserts and aridification.

5) Proper methods of waste disposal must be followed unlike landfills which destroy the soil

Therefore, one sees that land degradation neutrality is essential for our environment and economy. It is imperative to spread awareness regarding the same.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

The Hindukush-Himalayan (HKH) region covers the north-western, northern and eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.

Following is its geographical and economic importance –

(1) Geographical importance

→ It forms the boundary between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent

→ This prevents the cold, dry winds of Central Asia from entering into the subcontinent. This provides a warmer climate to India, even in sub tropical regions.

→ The Tibetan plateau of Himalayas gets intensely heated during the summer months, creating low

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pressure in North India. This allows the SW Monsoon winds to fill in the low pressure and brings rain.

→ The Himalayas also provide a barrier to the monsoon laden winds to collide with and cause rainfall in North India.

(2) Economic importance.

→ They are a source of glaciers, whose meltwater feeds the Indus, ~~and~~ Ganga and Brahmaputra river system.

→ They are a source of freshwater to nearly 2 million people in the subcontinent.

→ Therefore, agricultural and industrial growth is dependent on HKH region.

This region is changing due to global warming. This is a result of black carbon emitted

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from the Mediterranean region which finds its way to HKH. This reduces the albedo of the snow causing it to melt faster. Rise is overall earth temperatures are also leading to HKH's melting.

Impact

→ Destruction of glaciers in HKH region.

→ Water scarcity in the subcontinent

→ May lead to conflict between India and Pakistan regarding Indus Water

→ May cause severe flooding in North India.

→ Adverse impact on agriculture & industry.

→ Displacement of millions, making them environmental refugees.

Therefore, urgent action regarding the HKH region is required to secure the political, economic and social future of India

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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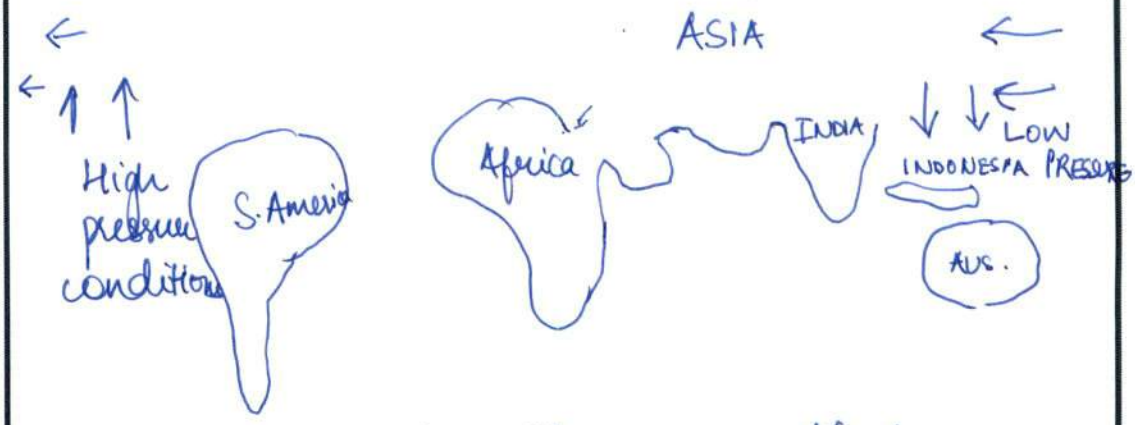
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is a phenomena which takes place in the Pacific Ocean. It involves high pressure conditions and upwelling of cold water off the coast of Peru and Ecuador and low pressure conditions near Australia, Indonesia and India.

In a normal year, the Walker circulation is represented as follows:-



However, in the years that El Nino develops, the Walker Cell is weakened. This means hot conditions and low pressure off the

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coast of Latin America. As a result, there is high pressure near Australia, Indonesia and India. ~~Consequently, air does not rise and condense to form clouds~~.

Impact on Indian monsoon

1) A strong Walker Cell means heavy rainfall in India as moisture laden winds fill in the low pressure that is created.

2) This has a positive impact on Indian economy as agriculture is hugely benefitted.

3) On the other hand, when the Walker Cell is weakened due to emergence of El Nino and Southern Oscillation, there is

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low rainfall and there may even be droughts in such a situation. This is because high pressure conditions prevail, which do not allow condensation to form clouds as air is descending.

4) It has a negative impact on agriculture.

Therefore, we see Indian monsoon is severely impacted by the Walker Cell and careful prediction of this phenomenon will allow us to reduce its adverse impacts:

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Illustrate how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**
उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

Pressure groups refer to organizations which are political in nature but remain outside the scope of electoral politics and exert pressure on political parties to make their voices heard. Their methods usually include strikes, dharnas, lobbying.

Mechanism of increasing participation in a democracy:-

(1) Voice to marginalised - They provide a platform for vulnerable sections to air their grievances against government policies. Eg- Bharatiya Kisan Union was formed to present farmers' concerns.

(2) Increasing political awareness - They increase awareness about political issues amongst sections which are sometimes away from political influences such as

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the youth of the country.

(3) Policy formulation - Pressure groups often put forward policies to resolve certain social & economic problems, aiding the government in legislations

(4) Policy implementation - They close the gap between government and people. Eg - National Farmers' Union (NFU) aids the government in implementing policies for farmer welfare.

(5) Peaceful & constitutional - Usually pressure groups resort to constitutional means to put forward their views, acting as a safety valve. This ensures people do not turn violent to make the government responsive

Therefore, pressure groups are an integral part of our democracy. There need to be checks to ensure their internal democracy and prevent lobbying so that their participatory nature improves

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2. Explain the significance and controversies, if any, associated with the Article 35A of the Indian constitution. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35A के महत्व और उससे संबद्ध विवादों, यदि कोई हो, की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Article 35A of the Indian constitution allows the government of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) to choose the "citizens" of their state and ensure certain benefits to them such as state citizenship, property rights, educational and employment opportunities.

Significance - It creates a separate class within the Indian citizens leading to the following problems.

Problems

(1) A citizen of the country cannot buy land in J&K. In this sense, it creates inequality amongst citizens.

(2) A female whose domicile is J&K loses her state citizenship when she chooses to marry an

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Indian from outside the state. This is not so for men. This is a case of gender inequality.

(3) The method by which Art.35A was added to our constitution is seen by many to be anti-democratic. It was done so through a presidential order.

(4) Many are of the view that it prevents the complete integration of J&K with India as a result of which separatist tendencies find it easier to breed.

Way forward

It is important to allay the fears of residents of the Kashmir valley about jobs and education by creating more opportunities in the state for the same. The gender inequality issue also needs to be resolved. Over time, through consensus building, the Article can be watered down.

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3. The ambiguity surrounding lobbying in India is further exacerbated by the country's endemic corruption. In this context, critically examine the case for legalising lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

भारत में लॉबिंग को लेकर विद्यमान अस्पष्टता देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार से और भी गंभीर हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को वैध बनाने के प्रश्न का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to the practice of using pressure, usually through monetary means, to ensure that political parties initiate legislations that are in favour of the lobbyist. It is a common practice in countries such as USA.

Arguments against lobbying in India

(1) Since corruption is rampant in our democracy, it is likely that bigger companies may use their financial resources to ensure that political parties legislate according to their needs. This is likely to lead to laws that are pro-rich and do not pay attention to needs of the poor

(2) Vote bank politics may further spread as socially ascendant

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caste groups usually have more economic resources. As a result, the ~~ge~~ politicians may further use the religion & caste cards. This can create social divisions

(3) In all of this, the vulnerable sections such as SCs, STs, OBCs are more likely suffer as their lack of resources may not allow them to lobby

(4) Tax cuts for the rich are very common in USA as companies such as Netflix & Amazon pay about 1% of tax while major burden falls on middle classes. This may be economically detrimental for our country.

Though lobbying allows various groups to put forward their grievances & needs, it takes away the participatory character of Indian democracy. Therefore, any move to legalise lobbying must keep India's unique political, social & economic situation in mind.

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4. Independent India adopted a modified version of the Westminster model of government. In this context discuss the commonalities and differences between the political system of India and UK. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**
स्वतंत्र भारत ने सरकार की वेस्टमिंस्टर प्रणाली का एक संशोधित संस्करण अपनाया। इस संदर्भ में, भारत और UK की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के मध्य समानताओं और विभेदों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Independent India adopted the Westminister model as our Constitution makers felt that the experience of working under the Government of India Act, 1935 had prepared them for this model.

Commonalities between the political systems of India & UK

→ Parliamentary form government with prime minister as head of the government.

→ The council of ministers is answerable to the lower house

→ Bicameralism - In India, the 2 houses are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha while in UK they are called House of the People & House of Lords

→ The Lok Sabha and House of People

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are both presided by a speaker.
→ Houses have a leader of the opposition who leads the 2nd largest party in the house so as to critique the government.

Differences

→ The head of state in UK is a hereditary monarch while in India, s/he is indirectly elected. Therefore, India is a Republic

→ The speaker in UK has to necessarily quit their political party while in India, it is not required

→ The leader of the opposition heads a shadow Cabinet in UK so that when the government falls, they can easily take their place. It is not so in India.

→ In UK, the concept of Parliamentary sovereignty is followed. In India, the constitution is supreme.

→ UK is a unitary nation, while India is a federal state.

Therefore, while we adopted the Westminister model, we modified to suit our unique needs.

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5. Political parties are an integral part of the democratic set up of India. In the context, discuss the need for strengthening the process of institutionalization of intra-party democracy in political parties in India. **(150 Words) 10 Marks**

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंत: दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किए जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian democracy is characterised by a multiplicity of political parties, each with their own agenda. However, these parties often face problems of maintaining a democratic functioning within them. It is important to ensure the same for the following reasons:-

(1) Divergent opinions - In India, politicians are required to follow the official party line. The use of a whip as well provisions of Anti-Defection law make it difficult for leaders to have their own opinion. Considering the diversity of India, it is necessary that politicians be allow to put forward their views & the parties need to then focus on consensus

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(2) The ~~registered and~~ recognised political parties received funding from public purse - It is, therefore absolutely fair to keep a check on their other sources of funding as well as activities.

(3) Intra-party democracy is also important to reduce the rise of corruption & criminalisation of politics. This will lead to an overall corruption-free setup

(4) Intra party democracy will also make legislators more account-able to their voters. The voters can take their MP/MLA to task if he has not sufficiently raised their grievances

Way forward

→ The 2nd ARC recommended that any body substantially financed by public money is accountable under RTI. This should be implemented

→ The culture of dissent & debate must be popularised.

→ The SC also raised its voice on criminalisation of politics. Changes must be made in laws to prevent the same.

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6. It is of paramount importance to ensure that the Election Commission of India (ECI) be fully insulated from political pressure to maintain the purity of elections. In this context, discuss the need to have a relook at the process of appointment and removal of election commissioners to the ECI.
(150 Words) 10 Marks

चुनावों की शुचिता बनाए रखने के लिए यह सुनिश्चित करना सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) राजनीतिक दबाव से पूर्णतया मुक्त रहे। इस संदर्भ में, ECI के निर्वाचन आयुक्तों की नियुक्ति और पदच्युति की प्रक्रिया पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Election Commission of India is a body created under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution to conduct elections to the Parliament, state legislatures, President and Vice-President. As a bulwark of our democratic set up, there is a need to ensure the ECI's independence.

→ The ECI is appointed by the President on the advice of the Cabinet. This allows the ruling party to have an influence over the decision & consequently the office of the election commission is not free from political influence.

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→ The removal of ECI is in the manner same as that of a Supreme Court (SC) Judge. This leads to the involvement of the Parliament in the decision. As a result, political influence remains.

→ Considering that free and fair elections are a part of the basic structure of the Constitution, it is imperative that the body that conducts elections also remains independent

Way forward

→ The appointment of the ECI should be on basis of a consensus of the selection committee. It must consist of the PM, Leader of Opposition and the Chief Justice of India.

→ ~~Ex~~ Individuals who have had no political or bureaucratic affiliations must be chosen.

→ The ECI must have a separate secretariat & body of officers so that it is independent of the government

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7. In post-liberalised India, it is imperative that the role of state be that of a facilitator, and not one of a regulator. Analyse. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

उदारीकरण के पश्चात् के भारत में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि राज्य की भूमिका एक सुविधाप्रदाता की हो, न कि एक नियामक की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

A post-liberalisation India is on where the state has less degree of control over the movement of goods, services, capital & individuals. This is due to the reduced barriers. In such a situation, the government needs to act as a facilitator because of the following reasons:-

(1) Foreign capital - Since capital for economic growth is scarce within India, the government should facilitate the entry of foreign capital which will help in increasing employment and improving infrastructure.

(2) Flow of technology - Technology which reduces the cost of production, increasing ~~cost of~~ profit margins & savings must be allowed entry.

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(3) Global best practices - The state must take a backseat so that best human resource management practices can ensure growth.

(4) Skilling - To provide a strong & skilled work force, the government must focus on vocational education to provide the requisite human resources.

However, considering India's situation, the government must not leave behind the role of a regulator because:-

→ Foreign capital leaves as easily as it enters and this can lead to a crises as seen in East Asia in 1997

→ As technology flows in, many employers may retrench workers. Therefore, government needs to ensure social security

→ Agricultural sector has faced the brunt of liberalisation. Therefore, as a regulator the state needs to ensure that its vulnerable section is protected.

Thus, the state in India needs to balance the twin roles of a regulator & facilitator.

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8. By providing new pools of leadership talent, lateral entry will help in addressing the most crucial challenges that the civil services in India currently face. Critically evaluate. **(150 words) 10 Marks**

प्रतिभावान नेतृत्वकर्ताओं के नए समुच्चय प्रदान कर, पार्श्व प्रवेश भारत में सिविल सेवाओं के समक्ष वर्तमान समय में व्याप्त सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता करेगा। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Lateral entry refers to the inclusion of professionals from the private sector in the bureaucratic set up of the country. Lateral entry will be beneficial to the civil services in the following ways:-

(1) Expertise - The civil servants are often criticized for being too 'generalist' and lacking in specific knowledge. Professional who have worked in their field for several years will infuse their service with their expert knowledge. Eg- Sam Pitroda brought the computer revolution.

(2) Newer ideas - The civil servants are attacked for being averse to newer ideas which can be questioned. However, this can be rectified through lateral entry wherein new ideas will be put forward by their colleagues

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(3) Management practices - The corporate sector is known for how to best harness human potential. The work ethic and human resource practices may reduce the red tapeism in Indian bureaucracy

Problems with lateral entry

(1) The private sector functions on the motive of profit. Therefore, they may not be able to reconcile with the values of social welfare that Indian bureaucracy functions on

(2) The lateral entrants may not be free from political influence as they have been chosen by the government. Therefore, they may not be neutral as civil servants are required to be.

Thus, while lateral entry has obvious benefits, the entrants need to be oriented with the functioning & positive values of Indian bureaucracy to ensure success of this policy.

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9. Discuss the need for an effective and functional working relationship between Gram Panchayats and SHGs. How can an efficient synergy between the two be achieved? **(150 words) 10 Marks**

ग्राम पंचायतों और SHGs के मध्य एक प्रभावी एवं कार्यात्मक कार्यकारी संबंध की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। दोनों के मध्य एक कार्यक्षम सहक्रियता किस प्रकार प्राप्त की जा सकती है?

Self Help Groups refer to informal organisations of individuals to contribute to a common fund and this fund is then used for lending to its members.

There is a need to secure a healthy relationship between the Gram Panchayats and SHGs:-

(1) SHGs promote financial inclusion in rural areas. As Gram Panchayats are responsible for implementation of government policies that aim to do the same, SHGs can be of utmost help

(2) Women empowerment - In rural areas, policies for women empowerment can be better implemented through women-led SHGs who lead by example. They can create models for what

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women can achieve if they have economic freedom.

(3) Digital literacy - Both SHGs and Gram Panchayats need to be digitally literate to access economic resources provided the government. They, in ~~sxtum~~, can educate others in the village in the same field.

(4) Infrastructure & transportation Rural connectivity is a problem in India. Under the Aajeevika scheme of NRLM, SHGs can seek loans to buy e-rickshaws. As a result, they can associate with Panchayats to provide the much needed connectivity.

(5) Forest rights - Panchayats & SHGs can converge to ensure forest rights to tribals under Forest Rights Act as well as ~~sell~~ Minor Forest Produce to give bargaining power in ~~these~~ groups

As a result, synergy between Gram Panchayats & SHGs can be catalyst for social change in rural India.

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10. Public service delivery in India has long been marred by various issues leading to poor service delivery outcomes. While discussing the reasons for the same, suggest ways to make public service delivery more efficient.

(150 words) 10 Marks

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम निम्नस्तरीय सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Service delivery in India has been adversely affected due to multiple reasons. These are:-

→ The 2nd ARC commission state that bureaucracy is more concerned with the procedure than the overall outcome. Thus, each civil servant focuses on completing his individual step but no one looks at whether the service has been delivered

→ Requirement of multiple documents to avail government services makes it a hassle for common people.

→ Poor digital connectivity thwarts access to services. Eg - Farmers in India cannot have fast access to soil health cards due to slow internet which takes time to verify their Aadhar & other credentials.

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→ The overall infrastructure especially in terms of transport & communications is very poor in India.

→ Rampant corruption in public service delivery leads to leakages and individuals have to bribe officials to get their way.

→ Biometric identification sometimes fails as vulnerable sections often work with their hands & fingerprint recognition is not successful.

Way forward —

1) Better digital connectivity.
2) Single document such as Aadhar to fulfill all purposes
3) Delhi government has launched a scheme where services are delivered at home if required documents are available.
4) Decreasing human interface as done in this year's budget by introducing e-tax assessment
5) Improving overall infrastructure of the economy

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11. Highlighting different Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms available in India, explain their importance. Also, mention different measures that have been adopted to further improve the framework of ADR in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में उपलब्ध विभिन्न वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ADR के ढांचे में आगे और सुधार लाने के लिए अपनाए गए विभिन्न उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Mechanisms (ADRs) refer to resolution of disputes by not using regular judicial channels.

Following are some of the mechanisms of ADR in India :-

(1) Arbitration - In this, the parties to a dispute select a neutral third party who pronounces his judgment regarding the dispute.

(2) Conciliation - In this, the parties to a dispute select a neutral third party who allows them to reconcile their decisions and reach a mutually agreed upon solution

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This is different from arbitration as in conciliation the judgment is mutually acceptable & not completely independent of the views of the disputed parties. This ensures greater success.

(3) Mediation - Here, the third party does pronounce a resolution. Rather s/he enables the disputed parties to resolve their differences and reach a solution on their own.

(4) Negotiation - Here, no third party is appointed. The two parties to a dispute talk with each other and reduce their ~~views~~ differences.

Importance of ADR

1) Cheap ~~and~~, easy and quick method of dispute resolution.
2) Decreases the burden on the judiciary.

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3) In personal disputes, a mutually agreed solutions makes both parties feel that there is no winner or loser & can pave way for greater reconciliation.

4) In ADR, disputes are resolved privately while in court it is a public issue. Therefore, it maintains a certain degree of privacy.

Steps taken by governments to improve the framework :—

→ The principles of natural justice are to be followed & strict adherence to evidence is not required

→ The judgments of Lok Adalats have been made binding to reduce judicial appeals.

→ Legal experts in Lok Adalats, Gram Nyayalaya & Family Courts have been provided for.

→ Permeation to rural areas is a step to fulfill Art. 39A (Provision of free legal aid & equal justice)

→ Family courts are also provided with counsellors to provide psychological aid.

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12. Success of the institutions of local self-governance depends largely on the attitude of state governments. Discuss in the context of constitutional provisions and recent experience of the working of these institutions in India. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं की सफलता मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और भारत में इन संस्थानों के कामकाज संबंधी हालिया अनुभव के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts provided for a third tier of government in rural and urban areas of our country. However, the implementation of these institutions has been dependent on the state government due to following reasons :-

(1) Voluntary provisions - Some provisions of the acts are voluntary & state government can choose not to implement the same. Eg- Reservation of seats for other backward communities (OBCs) is a voluntary provision. This may lead to their marginalisation if the state government chooses not to implement it.

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(2) State Finance Commissions - SFCs are not formed at regular intervals, even though it is provided for in the act. This hinder fiscal devolution of funds. Already, the Panchayats have a thin tax domain, lack of devolution further exacerbates the problem and they are not able to implement social welfare measures

(3) Formation of parallel bodies - To implement certain policies, the state governments form parallel bodies which takes away the authority & responsibility of the local government. eg In Haryana, Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) took away municipal functions.

(4) Tied nature of funds - The funds that local governments do get are scheme specific. This

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leads to underutilization of funds as well as spending of services that may not be necessary.

~~(5) Infrastructure~~

(5) Specific policies of state government

Certain state governments have put educational requirements for panchayat elections. This excludes many from being part of the democratic set up. Rather than being seen as a failure of government policy, it is seen as individual's fault.

Therefore, a proper implementation of local self government requires a reduction in apathy of the state governments, which possible through ~~xx~~ making voluntary provisions compulsory, regular financial devolution as well as overall sensitivity in policy making

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13. Right to freedom of religion cannot be allowed to deny right to equality and individual dignity. Discuss in the light of constitutional provisions and recent judicial pronouncements. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार को समानता और व्यक्तिगत गरिमा के अधिकार को नकारने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और हाल की न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Under the provisions of the Indian constitution, right to freedom of religion is a fundamental right under Articles 25-28. However, this right is not above the right to equality & dignity. This can be seen in the following provisions of the Constitution:-

(1) Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, race, religion, sex and place of birth.

(2) Article 17 of the Constitution bans untouchability in all its forms.

(3) Article 21 provides right to

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and liberty to every individual.

Taken together these provisions define the Indian idea of secularism which provides equal respect to all religions and intervention to remove social evils.

Certain social evils & practices prevalent in religions threaten equality and individual dignity. The Supreme Court, in the following judgments, tried to rectify the same :-

(1) Ban on instant triple talaq

The SC declared that, instant triple talaq was not an essential religious practice of Islam. Besides that, it takes away a woman's rights as the ~~gover~~ husband can easily abandon the wife. Therefore, to secure individual dignity, the court banned the practice

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(2) Entry of women into Sabrimala temple

The court took the view that the temple discriminates against women on the basis of biological functions. "To do so is to treat them as the children of a lesser God". As the Constitution prohibits discrimination of access to public places on basis of sex and the court also saw it as a form of untouchability, entry of women was allowed.

Therefore, an individual's right to equality & dignity cannot be taken away on the pretext of religious sanction.

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14. Identify the key areas of reforms required in the judicial system in India. In this context, examine the significance of the idea of putting in place an All-India Judicial Service. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

भारत में न्यायिक प्रणाली में आवश्यक सुधारों के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, एक अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा स्थापित करने के विचार के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The judicial system in India has protected the fundamental rights of individuals and has also been the torch bearer for social progress. However, the judicial system is fraught several problems which are as follows:-

(1) Large number of vacancies in lower judiciary - The subordinate courts in India have huge vacancies, as cited by the Economic Survey 2019-20. This has led to further problems.

(2) High pendency of cases - The cases in courts tend to lie for at a year before they are tried. This is an outcome of the previous problem.

(3) Lack of digitisation - The records of previous judgements

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as well as new ones are not digitised properly. As a result, accessibility is reduced and progress one's case cannot be tracked.

(4) Constant adjournments - Courts are often adjourned due to actions of lawyers, which delays pronouncement.

Therefore, key areas of reform include:-

→ Filling up the numerous vacancies that have arisen in District & Session courts

→ Reducing pendency by possibly even increasing work hours

→ Initiatives such as e-courts need to be popularised so that tracking of cases & record keeping is more convenient.

→ Adjournments of courts should be reduced

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The Rajya Sabha ~~(under Art.249)~~ has the power to recommend the formation of an All India Judicial Services. Benefits of the idea include:-

1) Decrease in vacancies & pendency
2) Uniformity amongst members of lower judiciary
3) Better quality of judiciary as they have gone through rigorous testing.

However, it has been argued that this may put greater fiscal burden on the government as the central government will have to organise exams and ensure salaries & pensions. At the same time it may erode the idea of federalism as states will lose their power to appoint judges.

Therefore, any effort to introduce an AIJS must first address these concerns for their successful implementation.

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15. While there are existing laws for the same, substantial efforts still need to be undertaken to prohibit people with criminal antecedents from entering into politics. Discuss in context of the problem of criminalization of politics in India and resulting issues. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

यद्यपि इस हेतु कानून विद्यमान हैं, तथापि आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले लोगों का राजनीति में प्रवेश रोकने के लिए अभी भी काफी प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या और परिणामी मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Efforts have been made to constantly reduce the criminalisation of politics, the most important being Section - 8 of the Representation of the People Act. However, criminalisation has remained rampant.

Causes of rising criminalisation

① Political parties focus on the 'winnability' of the candidate and not his criminal past.

② Criminals are also beneficial to parties as they are not averse to using money power to gather votes

③ Similarly, they are not averse to rigging & booth

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capturing, which benefits political parties.

(4) Lack of integrity in political life. Gone are the days when leaders such as Lal Bahadur Shastri took moral responsibility for a rail accident. Today, the greed for power and money has destroyed the political life of India.

Impacts

(1) The most adverse impact is on the political life itself. People lose their faith in the democracy. Thus, stricter laws are required to function as a true democracy.

(2) Increasing social problems. Criminalization in politics leads to social problems such as law and order issues

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riots & lynchings as criminals are shield by parties.

(3) Individuals accused of a crime can still contest elections. Therefore, there is a need to disallow candidates who have been even accused of heinous crimes such as rape, murder or kidnapping.

(4) Legislators who get convicted of crimes must lose their seats straightaway.

Reducing criminalisation is of utmost importance, as even declared by Supreme Court, in order to protect the democracy in our nation.

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16. On the recent World Press Freedom Index (WPFI) India ranks 140. Elucidate the significance of media in a democracy like India. Identify the major issues affecting the media in contemporary times. In this context, enumerate the measures to address these issues. **(250 Words) 15 Marks**

हाल ही के विश्व प्रेस स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक (WPFI) में भारत 140वें स्थान पर है। भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में मीडिया के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। समकालीन समय में मीडिया को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने हेतु उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Media has been called the fourth pillar of democracy. Its importance in democracy is as follows:-

(1) Increasing political awareness Amongst untouched sections such as the youth who are disenchanted from politics, media plays an important role for increasing awareness

(2) Playing the role of an opposition especially when the government has an absolute majority. It asks the government questions and makes it more accountable to the people.

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(3) Airing the grievances of the public about social issues so as to draw the attention of political parties as well as the voluntary sector.

(4) It also highlights the failure of policies

Issues affecting media -

→ Threat to life if they speak against political parties

Eg- Assassination of MM Kalburgi, Gauri Shankar, Jyotirmoy Dev of Midday Sun

→ Often media houses are owned by big business houses so they don't address certain issues.

→ Of late many media channels & newspapers stick to one particular ideology & do not show the other side

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Some are biased towards government & others biased towards an ideology.

Measures to address these issues —

→ A culture of tolerance must be developed.

→ People must understand that dissent is the safety valve of democracy.

→ Decrease in personal bias of media houses

→ The I&B ministry must release directives for free & fair functioning of media houses

→ Journalists speaking out against govt. must be provided protection.

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17. Explain why the doctrine of separation of powers is considered as an indispensable part of a democratic setup. Also, discussing this doctrine in the context of India, explain the principle of 'checks and balances'.

(250 words) 15 Marks

व्याख्या कीजिए कि शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत को लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था का एक अनिवार्य घटक क्यों माना जाता है। साथ ही, भारत के संदर्भ में इस सिद्धांत पर चर्चा करते हुए, 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' के सिद्धांत की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

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18. Government schemes in India have long suffered from monitoring and implementation challenges. What steps have been taken by the government recently in this regard? Also discuss the potential of social audit in addressing these challenges. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

भारत में सरकारी योजनाएं दीर्घकाल से निगरानी और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी चुनौतियों से प्रभावित रही हैं। हाल में सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? साथ ही इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षा की क्षमता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

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19. In the context of recent concerns related to functioning of NGOs in India, discuss the need for self-regulatory guidelines and transparency mechanisms to restore the credibility of voluntary organisations.

(250 words) 15 Marks

भारत में NGOs के कार्यकरण से संबंधित हाल की चिंताओं के संदर्भ में, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की विश्वसनीयता को पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए स्व-नियामकीय दिशा-निर्देशों और पारदर्शिता तंत्रों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Focusing on technology without realizing that e-Governance is basically about ushering reforms in governance has meant that the potential of e-governance has not been realized. Discussing the statement, suggest what should be done to address this situation. **(250 words) 15 Marks**

ई-गवर्नेंस मूलतः शासन में सुधारों का सूत्रपात करने के लिए है, यह समझे बिना प्रौद्योगिकी पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने का अर्थ यह हुआ कि ई-गवर्नेंस की क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इस कथन पर चर्चा करते हुए, सुझाव दीजिए कि इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु क्या किया जाना चाहिए।

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Name of Candidate	CHANDRAJYOTI SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	377569
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	22 AUGUST2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Arctic region in the North Pole holds abundant opportunities for India in the following areas:-

(1) Energy security - This region is home to 30% of undiscovered crude oil and natural gas reserves. Considering India's growing needs & dependence of West Asia, India has already signed a deal with Russian company Vankerneft to explore oil

(2) Sea lanes of communication As ice melts in the Arctic, it will provide faster & more secure SLOCs to nations in Europe. As a result, India has already leased vessels from Norway for the same.

(3) Research - The Arctic region offers opportunities for further research. As a result, India has

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established a research station - Himadri and National Commission for Polar & Ocean Research has been set up.

However, it is important to keep in mind the following challenges :-

1) Arctic region is not a global common. Therefore, India does not have rights over it.

2) Arctic Paradox - As global warming increases, more ice will melt. Though it is beneficial for SLOCs, it is harmful for the planet.

3) China has already beat India in establishing an Arctic Policy.

Therefore, India must first establish a uniform framework and take steps accordingly to fulfill its needs.

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2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

US President Donald Trump has announced the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan recently. Following are some of the challenges India may face as a result :-

(1) Rise of Taliban :- As the Afghan Army is not strong enough & Taliban still controls significant pockets, US withdrawal will allow Taliban to rise again, creating security threats

(2) Pakistan :- US Withdrawal may allow Pakistan to exercise ~~XXX~~ greater influence in Afghanistan and may even use it for attacks on India.

(3) J&K - A boost to terrorism in Afghanistan may allow separatists to flourish in kashmir & use it as a staging point for attacks on India.

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(4) Threat to Indian investments such as the Parliament, Salma dam, libraries, Zaranj- Delaram highway

Options available to India:-

→ India informally took part in the Moscow format dialogue that brought the Taliban & Afghan government on the same table.

→ India must collaborate with China to build security in the region & ensuring development

→ India must ensure that the democracy remains in Afghanistan during this period of transition.

→ Any solution proposed ~~by~~ must be acceptable to all sections of Afghan population

Thus, India must use its soft & hard power to secure its interests in Afghanistan.

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3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS includes the nations of Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa.

There are differences amongst the nations that have led to its ineffectiveness in a multipolar world. These include:-

(1) Animosity between India & China cuts across economic, political & territorial domains which has made collaboration between the two quite difficult.

(2) Nature of governance - The democratic credentials of Brazil, China & Russia are quite weak as compared to India & ~~China~~ South Africa, making ideological collaboration difficult.

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(3) Degree of development - As compared to EU & ASEAN where nations are at a similar level of development, great disparities exist within and amongst BRICS nations.

However, despite this, BRICS is an important grouping as:-

1) It provides an alternate order to the Western world.

2) It focuses on South - South collaborations.

3) Members are either permanent members of UNSC (Russia & China) or are positioned as frontrunners to become permanent (Brazil & India)

Therefore, BRICS must overcome its internal differences to establish an organisation that is able to better collaborate economically & politically.

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4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

(150 words) 10

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has immense soft power potential i.e. cultural hegemony in relationships with other nations. This can be seen in :-

→ Adoption and celebration of 21st June as World Yoga Day

→ Relationships with ASEAN nations on the basis of Buddhism, stupa tourism

→ Relationships with West Asian nations through the large population of Muslims.

→ Popularity of Bollywood across Asia.

However, it is not enough to achieve India's foreign policy objectives.

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→ Development of trade - China is accorded priority in West Asia & ASEAN due to its economic prowess. Thus, India must focus on ~~dealing~~ improving our manufacturing capabilities

→ Military power - Dealing with Pakistan & China & to become a net security provider in Indian Ocean region requires improvement in our military capabilities.

→ Connectivity - Our connectivity with major economic hubs is still poor. This must be improved.

Therefore, to achieve our foreign policy objectives, our soft power needs to be combined with our military, economic capabilities & our connectivity

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5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Space technology is of extreme significance in securing our borders. in terms of remote sensing, imaging, recognizing infiltration attempts etc.

Following steps have been taken in this regard:-

→ Hyper Spectral Imaging Satellite (Hy SIS) - for better image capturing & remote sensing.

→ GSAT-7A - to improve the military capabilities of Air Force.

→ GSAT-29 & 11 - To provide better connectivity to North East & J&K.

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Thus, one sees space technology can play an important role in border management.

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6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Armed Forces Special Powers Act allows greater powers to the Army for search & seizure in areas that are declared to be disturbed by the state and/or central govt.

Benefits of AFSPA

(1) Security: National security is maintained through greater powers to the Army.

(2) Protection of personnel: It provides immunity to army personnel so that they can effectively fulfill their duties.

(3) In states such as Tripura, a reduction in terrorism was seen and consequently, AFSPA was removed as it had fulfilled its role.

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However, AFSPA has led to the following consequences:-

→ Human rights violations - Use of excessive forces, rapes by the army. Eg. Kunan Poshpora.

→ Threat to democratic processes as instead of resolving people's grievances, it is treated like a law & order problem & suppressed.

→ AFSPA has not produced favourable results in states such as J&K where militancy has only increased.

Way ahead

AFSPA needs to be watered down keeping in mind the needs of the security personnel & the ground reality of the state.

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7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet is being used by both terrorists & law enforcement agencies to further their goals.

Use of internet by terrorists

→ Spread of propaganda has been made easier through social media sites such as facebook, Twitter etc

→ Lone wolf attacks have increased as instructions can be easily provided through the internet.

→ Allows terrorists to access funds easily & even commit fraud to take money from unaware people.

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Despite these challenges posed by internet in tackling terrorists, it has also benefitted law enforcement agencies —

→ IP Addresses have allowed them to easily track down terrorists.

→ This has allowed agencies to access the entire network of terrorists and even pre-empt their attacks.

→ Greater encryption offered by websites and availability of records of each financial transaction online allows agencies to tackle terrorism.

Thus, it is both a boon & bane to terrorism. With more sophistication, hopefully law enforcement will be better able to deal with terrorism.

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8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. **(150 words) 10**

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space debris refers to the objects that remain in space as waste as result of destruction of satellites or when satellites fall out of use.

Challenges :-

→ In space, these debris move at an extremely fast speed turning them into shrapnel capable of harming satellites.

→ They often occupy orbits, as a result of which satellites cannot use those orbits.

→ Increased cost of mission as satellites have to avoid them while being launched.

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Measures for removal & mitigation

→ Missions such as Remove Debris of UK use Capture technology to catch hold of debris & destroy them.

→ Japan has focussed on designing specific paths to avoid them.

→ Nations must take responsibility for their debris & keep a watch on their debris till they are destroyed.
Eg - DRDO & ISRO kept an eye on Mission Shakti's debris

→ Satish Dhawan Research Centre has built a technology to keep an eye on multiple debris. This must be effectively used.

Thus, this menace must be effectively tackled so that the benefits of space research are available to all.

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10. Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India is one of largest importers of defence equipment and more than 80% of its defence products are imported.

Following are the challenges facing self reliance & indigenisation of defence :-

→ Lack of investment - Both private & public sector ~~find it~~ do not invest in ~~in~~ defence industry as it has high investment & no assured returns

→ Pre-existing defence equipment of India is aligned with foreign technology, therefore, it is difficult for indigenous weaponry to align with the same.

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Steps taken to accelerate its pace:-

→ Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti has been launched.

→ The govt must focus on assuring manufacturers of buying their products so that they ~~necessarily buy~~ do not worry about selling these goods.

→ The government must focus on technology transfer when partnering with foreign defence firms.

→ Domestic Content Requirements can be used to manufacture at least part of the equipment.

The govt. has taken steps such as Buy Indian Designed Developed & Manufactured being given priority and promoting defence production amongst MSME.

This must be further boosted.

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11. Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.

(250 words) 15

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Role played by Indian diaspora in India's growth:-

→ Remittances from abroad. India is the highest recipient of remittances from abroad

→ FDI gains - NRIs & PIOs. especially from Mauritius. have played an important role in investments in India

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Challenges

→ They see themselves as citizens of the foreign country & have no linkage with India.

Ways to translate this partnership to benefits

→ Pravasi Bhartiya Divas every year on 9th Jan

→ Know India tours for children of NRIs & PIOs

→ Pilgrimage tours.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

Multilateral Preferential trade agreements refer to arrangements that decrease or remove tariffs on select commodities amongst a group of nations. Eg - North America Free Trade Agreement, FTA between ASEAN nations.

Reasons behind proliferation of such agreements :-

(1) Failure of World Trade Organisation - Though WTO has been instrumental in reducing tariffs, it still has not been able to establish an equitable order. Therefore, to overcome the challenges of WTO, PTAs are becoming popular.

(2) Mutual benefits - as countries remove tariffs in reciprocity. In a world guided by specialisation, it is beneficial to developed nations

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which are known for producing particular products & cost of production to other nations also reduces.

(3) Dispute settlement in PTAs/FTAs is much easier due to less number of countries and less bureaucratic mechanism.

Preferential Trade Agreements are exempted from WTO's Most Favoured Nation principle under which reduction in tariffs to one nation have to be provided to all other nations. Therefore, they do not violate the MFN principle.

Such trade groupings are based on the ideals of WTO i.e. creating a more interconnected world by reducing tariffs on goods.

However, WTO has tried to create a world where all have access to lower tariffs.

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Multilateral PTAs violate this ideal as they seek to give preferential treatment to certain nations by reducing tariffs for them as compared to other nations.

Thus, Multilateral PTAs are both a boon & bane to WTO and may soon pose a threat to it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India witnesses growing water needs due to its growing population yet this puts it often in conflict with its neighbours.

Relations with neighbours

1) China - China does not adequately control the flow of Brahmaputra & often refuses to provide information regarding its flow to India, causing significant damage to Indian lives & property. However, at the Wuhan summit, China agreed to share bathymetry information with India

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2) Bangladesh - India has numerous rivers with Bangladesh. The most significant is Teesta, over which the conflict has not been resolved for decades. There are nearly 50 more such rivers which may cause a problem.

3) Bhutan - India has cordial relations with Bhutan & even provides aid for hydro electric projects such as Kurichu & Mangdechu.

4) Pakistan - Despite numerous wars, the Indus Waters Treaty has served India & Pakistan well providing India control over Eastern rivers - Ravi, Beas, Sutlej & remaining to Pakistan.

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However, Pakistan has raised complaints regarding India's hydroelectric projects such as Kishenganga, Neelam etc; which were resolved in India's favour.

Considering climate change, IWT may create some problems in the future.

Thus, India must focus on resolving its conflicts with its neighbours so that a secure supply is available to future generations.

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14. Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

The Central Asian Region (CAR) consisting of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan holds great potential for India.

Following are some of the areas of importance :-

(1) Strategic importance – CAR lies at the cross roads to Europe, is close to PoK, Afghanistan as well as China, thereby holding great strategic importance.

India has established its only foreign air base at Farkhor, Tajikistan to make use of this opportunity

(2) Energy security – The CAR is a great source of Uranium, natural gas and oil.

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→ India has signed an agreement with Kazakhstan to access its Uranium.

→ The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline provides access to the Galkynsh oilfield to India.

→ India has also signed an agreement with Uzbekistan to supply uranium.

(3) Trade & Connectivity - CAR provides access to the Eastern European Region. Therefore, India is a part of International North South Transport Corridor, the Ashgabat Agreement and has invited CAR to take part in the Chabahar Project.

Other steps taken by India include -

→ Connect Central Asia Policy.

→ Holding bilateral talks with CAR at the sidelines of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

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Challenges that remain :-

(1) The China factor - China is extremely close to Central Asian Countries & has greater amount of bilateral trade, making it a more powerful partner for CAR.

(2) Terrorism - This region is quite unstable & prone to extremism & fundamentalism.

(3) Autocratic rulers - India's democratic credentials are extremely high compared to the autocrats that exist in CAR.

(4) Presence of other players & regional organisations - Both U.S. & Russia have interests in CAR. & besides SCO there are numerous regional organisations such as EEU (Eastern European Union), CIS (commonwealth of independent states) which divert CAR's attention.

Thus, India & CAR can overcome the above challenges by focusing on trade, energy & connectivity to establish good relations.

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15. Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 2 strategic possessions in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea - Andaman & Nicobar & Lakshadweep.

Following is their significance in India's bid to become a net security provider -

→ Access to important SLOCs - From the Arabian Sea, India receives about 68% of its imports while Andaman islands are located close to Malacca straits, which is one of the busiest SLOCs.

→ Close to other nations - Lakshadweep is extremely close to Maldives, providing India an opportunity

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to be its security provider.

→ Access to foreign ports - The 2 island groups are close to Sabang (Indonesia), Duqm (Oman), Assumption islands (Mauritius) - all of where India has a base or is building one.

→ Home to our Tri services Command - Andaman islands house the Tri Service Command, making it a strategic location in the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, one sees that India's island territories are key to becoming a net security provider in Indian Ocean.

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16. A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India is influenced by the ideas of left scholars such as Marx, Lenin, Mao etc. It aims to create a revolution of the proletariat and change the social & economic order.

The government has realized that LWE is a two fold problem. It is a result of a governance deficit and a law & order problem. As a result, it has taken steps to alleviate the 2 problems:-

(1) Tackling Governance deficit through development

→ Better implementation of acts such as Panchayati Raj (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 & Forest Rights Act and constitutional safeguards ~~to~~ 5th & 6th Schedule areas

→ Establishment of Eklavya Model

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Residential Schools to educate tribals and allow them to access the benefits of reservation.

→ Universal Service Obligation fund is being used to set up mobile towers so that LWE affected areas are better connected.

→ Greater sensitisation to the administrative officers posted in these areas.

→ Rehabilitation schemes for those who have given up the path of violence.

(2) Tacking law & order problem through security

→ Special force called Greyhounds in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana to tackle LWE.

→ Bastariya Battallion set up in Chattisgarh recruiting tribal youth to deal with this threat

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→ C-60 in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra for the same purpose.

→ Central Industrial Security Force to protect infrastructure in red corridor.

→ Increased allocation for security schemes in these areas.

Thus, one sees that the government has adopted a 2 pronged strategy to tackle the menace of LWE to strike a balance between the security & development measures.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism are three interlinked challenges facing the world today.

Following are the linkages between the three:-

1) Source of income to terrorism - Drug trafficking allows terrorists to raise funds for purchasing arms, ammunitions, spreading propaganda etc. Eg - Golden Crescent is the hub of terrorist activity

2) Organised crime - The income earned from trafficking is usually black money, outside legal purview. It can be used for criminal purposes.

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3) Many youth are lured into terrorism by getting them addicted to narcotic substances, which increases their compliance to illegal activities

In this regard, India has taken the following steps to curb this menace:-

1) National Action Plan: India has formulated a NAP to reduce drug use and rehabilitating drug addicts.

2) Legislative measures - Prohibition of Narcotic & Psychotropic Substances Act prescribes strict punishment for those peddling drugs.

3) Narcotics Control Bureau has been established and given powers to seize and search premises for drugs.

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4) India is a signatory to UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime

5) Prevention of Money Laundering Act since a lot of black money laundered comes from drug trafficking

Therefore, one sees that India has recognized the the threat of drug use and its impact on our security & has accordingly taken steps to reduce the same.

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18. Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Climate change poses a number of threats to India's national security by affecting our political, social and economic capabilities to protect our citizens.

Some of the key threats are :-

1) Migrations - Countries such as Bangladesh will witness erosion of land leading creation of climate refugees. They are likely to move to India, putting a strain on our resources & create discontent in society.

2) Agriculture - Climate change will affect agriculture productivity leading to threats to our food security.

3) Water security & challenges - Glaciers are melting at a faster rate, meaning supply of freshwater is

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decreasing. This, too, can lead to social problems where the rich who able to afford water will have access to it & poor may not.

4) Physical barriers - The mountain ranges such as Hindu Kush & Himalayas pose barriers to infiltrations from China & Pakistan. With climate change, they may disappear affecting our security.

Thus, one sees that climate change poses a great threat to our national security.

Recently, there was a resolution in the United Nations to declare climate change a security threat. It was opposed by India because of the following reasons:-

1) It allows UN security Council to take control of the situation. Considering the security Council is an unequal body, it may be biased against certain nations.

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2) Military action - If climate change is declared a security threat, it will allow military action against those who are not taking steps to mitigate the same. This may just lead to greater conflict in an already conflict ridden world.

3) Different nations are taking different steps to mitigate climate change. UNSC may not recognize some nations steps as equally effective & may impinge on state sovereignty

4) Such a decision will overshadow organisations such as UNFCCC which have spent decades working towards decreasing impact of climate change.

Thus, on the basis of the above arguments, India has declined to support this resolution.

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19. Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

(250 words) 15

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

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20. Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

5G Technology is an innovation in the field of wireless telecom technology that seeks to improve upon the existing 4G technology in the following ways :-

1) Faster data transmission - Data can be downloaded at a faster rate in 5G at the rate of about 100Gbps as compared to 10Gbps in 4G technology.

2) Lower latency rate - refers to the ability & the rate at which a packet of data is sent from 1 user to another. 5G has lower latency as compared to 4G.

3) Telemedicine - Due to faster data transmission, 5G scores over 4G in telemedicine where faster information dissemination is required. It will also enable tele-robotic surgery

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4) Agriculture - 5G allows use of precision technology in agriculture allowing greater resource productivity.

5) Cyber Physical Systems and IoT - 5G will allow faster connections meaning Internet of Things will be better connected & function smoothly.

Challenges

1) Lack of adequate infrastructure - for setting up 5G technology in terms of spectrum, transmission lines, fibre optic cables etc.

2) 5G Trials - India is in a tough spot as China wants it to include Huawei in its trials but USA has pressurised India against it.

3) No uniform policy regarding 5G technology in India which means states are pursuing transition at their own pace.

4) Spectrum - The cost of spectrum in India is higher than the global

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average and the allocation of 5G technology is also below par.

5) Yet to transition to 4G - India is already far behind in moving to 4G putting it on the backfoot for 5G as well.

Therefore, all these challenges need to be overcome before we are able to move to 5G technology. Proper utilisation & success of 5G is thus dependent on overcoming these barriers.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 377569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Chandrajyoti Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 August 2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Karol Bagh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (1448)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि गणित और खगोल विज्ञान प्राचीन भारत में बौद्धिक विकास के महत्वपूर्ण अंग थे। इस संदर्भ में, इन क्षेत्रों में प्राचीन भारत के प्रमुख योगदानों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It is argued that mathematics and astronomy were an important part of intellectual development in ancient India. In this context, highlight the major contributions of ancient India to these areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ancient India has contributed greatly to the field to science especially mathematics and astronomy. Following are some of the major contributions :—

(1) Aryabhatta - wrote the work 'Aryabhatiya'. He discovered zero as well as the value of 'pi' to several digits.

In the field of astronomy, he postulated that the world was heliocentric, much befor the western scholars.

(2) Bhaskaracharya wrote Lilavati wherein he discussed geometry and trigonometry.

(3) Varahamihira wrote Brihatsamhita and discussed the impact of heavenly bodies on the climate of earth. He also discussed the metrology of the subcontinent.

(4) Romaka Siddhanta - Indians maintained contact with the Roman world and translated their scientific teaching into Sanskrit text.

Thus, India in the ancient period was quiet progressed in terms of science.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में ब्रिटिश और फ्रांसीसी व्यापारिक कंपनियों के मध्य व्याप्त प्रतिद्वंद्विता के संदर्भ में, फ्रांसीसी कंपनी के विरुद्ध अपने संघर्ष में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की सफलता के मार्ग को प्रशस्त करने वाले कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the rivalries, which existed between the English and French trading companies in India, highlight the factors, which led to the success of the English East India Company in its struggle against the French. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The English & French trading companies had a close competition for securing control of the subcontinent. Eventually, the English won because of the following reasons :-

(1) State Control - The English EIC had a great degree of independence in its day to day financial matters while the French EIC was dependent on the French monarchy, which was decaying & decadent during this period.

(2) Mercantilism and capitalism - The ideas of mercantilism & free trade had spread in England.

allowing the British to make more economically sound decisions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Conquest of Bengal - Bengal was conquered in 1757 and its resource were used in the Anglo French Wars.

(4) Leadership - Robert Clive was a prudent leader & his leadership was accepted while Dupleix & Lally fought amongst themselves & were arrogant.

Thus, as a result of these factors, the British were able to secure their victory over the French

3. प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र के आभ्यंतरीकरण और स्वदेशीकरण को अपने एक मुख्य उद्देश्य के रूप में देखा। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न संगठनों और अलग-अलग नेताओं द्वारा अपनाई गई लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों की पहचान कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The early nationalist leaders saw the internalization and indigenization of political democracy as one of their main objectives. In context of the statement, identify the democratic practices adopted by organisations and individual leaders during the freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The freedom struggle witnessed a transition towards democratic practices in order to make India ready for self rule.

Following are some of these practices :—

1) Human Rights
- → Ban on Sati due to Raja Rammohun Roy's advocacy
- → Widow remarriage due to Vidyasagar's efforts

2) Economic democracy
- → Dadabhai Naoroji revealed the exploitative aspects of British economic dominance in India

3) Moderate leaders of Congress focussed on educating the people through press. Newspapers such as Amrit Baazaar Patrika, Hindu became popular.

4) Policy of petitions and press conferences as opposed to violence.

5) Gandhiji's methods

- → Focusing on upliftment of Harijans
- → Constitutional agitation.
- → Recognising the exploitative relationship of landlord & tenant; capitalist & worker. He, thus, gave the trusteeship model.

6) The Karachi resolution of 1930 defined Swaraj in terms of universal adult franchise, access to fundamental rights, education, fair rents etc.

Thus, Indian leaders and organisations tried to prepare the population for self rule in these ways.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. वर्ष 1979 की ईरानी क्रांति के कारण क्या थे? इस क्रांति के परिणाम किस प्रकार आज भी प्रासंगिक बने हुए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What were the causes of the Iranian Revolution of 1979? In what ways do the consequences of this revolution remain relevant even today? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Iranian Revolution of 1979 led to the overthrow of the Pahlavi rulers and establishment of a theocratic State under Ayattolah Khomini.

Reasons behind the revolution

→ External factors - U.S. was interfering in Iranian politics and the monarch Reza Pahlavi was seen as his stooge. They had earlier also overthrown the democratically elected leader Mohd. Mossadegh in 1960.

→ The Shah's policies - The Shah was undertaking policies of giving control of oil to big business, which angered the citizens. Similarly he was embarking on a path of westernisation.

→ Leftist ideas - The capitalist policies of the Shah led to

uprising of left ideas of socialism which united the people to change the socio-economic order

→ Religious revivalism - There was rise of a revivalist trend in Shiism due to growing westernisation.

Importance of its consequences

→ It led to the establishment of a Shia State which has led to sectarian conflict with Saudi Arabia.

→ Anti-American nature of the revolution has led to long term conflict with USA which can be seen in US withdrawal from JCPOA and Iranian attacks on oil tankers

Thus, Iranian revolution was a watershed event in West Asian history, having long ranging consequences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत में देशज शिल्प, साहित्यिक परंपराओं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Analyze the impact of globalization on indigenous craft, literary traditions and traditional knowledge systems in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation refers to growing interconnectedness of the world in terms of free movement of goods, services, capital & people across nations.

Impact of globalisation on indigenous craft, literary tradition and traditional knowledge systems:-

Positives

- Popularity of Yoga across the globe and celebration of June 21 as Yoga day
- Popularity of homeopathic medication to reduce the side effects of allopathy
- Demand amongst tourists of Madhubani, Warli art. due to its uniqueness.

↳ Indian jewellery such as the nose pin, hair pin and even "bindi" are becoming popular amongst foreign celebrities.

↳ Growth of India's soft power.

Negative impact

→ Indians are preferring to buy foreign goods due to spread of Westernisation

→ Remuneration of artisans is not enough leading them to abandon their traditional practices.

→ Due to prevalence & popularity of Western literature, Indian folk traditions such as Jatakas Ramayana, Mahabharata are lost.

Thus, globalisation has provided both opportunities as well as challenges to our traditions. The opportunities must be carefully harnessed to overcome the challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हाल के वर्षों में किशोर अपराधवृत्ति ने मीडिया का अत्यधिक ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। किशोरों को अपराध की ओर ले जाने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? इस संदर्भ में, किशोर अपराधियों के पुनर्वास संबंधी और सुधारात्मक उपायों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Juvenile delinquency has attracted much media attention in recent years. What are the factors that drive the juveniles towards crime? In this context, state the significance of rehabilitative and reformative measures for juvenile delinquents. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Juvenile delinquency refers to children in conflict with the law as they have committed certain crimes

Factors driving juveniles to crimes :-

1). Economic factors - Due to poverty and resulting inequality, juveniles are driven to steal to fulfil basic necessities.

2) Social factors - Due to dysfunctional family structure, adolescents tend to lash out to attract parental attention.

3) Psychological factors - Adolescents tend to face peer pressure & alienation leading to mental health problem. some turn to

drugs, leading to delinquency.

Significance of rehabilitative & reformative measures :-

→ Children are the future of the nation, therefore, rectifying their behaviour is important for the growth of a nation.

→ The Juvenile Justice Act provides institutional & non institutional mechanisms to deal with delinquents. These include, education, skilling, recreation, foster care etc.

→ With proper education and skilling, we can turn them into resources for our nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत में जनजातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जनजातियों के स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों में सुधार लाने हेतु एक रोडमैप का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the health challenges that tribals are facing in India, suggest a roadmap to improve the health indicators of the tribals. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The tribal population in India is extremely marginalised and this can be seen through various health indicators - such as lower life expectancy (63 to 68 yrs as national average), greater disease burden and maternal & infant mortality

Health challenges faced by tribals -

→ Lower immunity - Tribals have lower immunity as they have not be vaccinated and not been in contact with many diseases. Eg - Tribal population in Andamans ~~was lost~~ is declining because of this reason.

→ Greater burden of diseases such as Tuberculosis, malaria as compared to general population.

→ Epistemiological factors due to

transition in life style. Consumption of tobacco is much higher in tribal men causing non communicable diseases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Roadmap to improve health indicators

→ Coherent policy framework focussing on tribal health

→ Setting up of Health and Wellness centres in tribal areas.

→ Creating a pool of healthcare professionals for their community itself.

→ Increasing awareness regarding the disease burden.

→ Immunization drives in tribal areas.

Tribals are an important component of our nation. Thus it of utmost importance to resolve their health challenges.

8. भारत में कृषि आधारित प्रमुख उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण प्रतिरूप का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर इनके गुणक प्रभाव को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Give an account of the geographical distribution pattern of major agro-based industries in India. Also, explain their multiplier effect on rural economy. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The location of agro based industries is decided by the availability of raw material, closeness to the market, transportation, government policies, climate and availability of labour.

Following is an account of major agro based industries:-

1) Sugar
→ Due to availability of raw material & its weight losing characteristic, mills are located in the producer state of U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
→ Favourable state government policies (State Advised Price) has led to its concentration in UP

2) Tea
→ Climatic factors along with topography has led to its concentration in the hills of Assam & Darjeeling

→ There is availability of labour in these regions as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Cotton

→ Due to humid climate and presence of black soil, this industry is concentrated in the Deccan region

→ Due to port location of Mumbai for easy transportation & access to markets, this industry flourishes here.

4) Rubber, Coffee, cashewnuts in South India

→ Laterite soil is suitable for cashews

→ Skilled labour for sap extraction is available in Kerala.

→ Moderating influence of sea as well hilly topography suitable for Coffee.

Thus, one sees India's agro industries are highly developed due to suitable factors available for their growth.

9. भारत में शहरी जल निकायों की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और परिणामी निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlight the reasons and resultant implications of disappearance of urban water bodies in India. Mention some of the steps which can be taken in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Water bodies in urban areas are endangered due to a multiplicity of factors. These include:-

(1) Nature of urbanization - Construction of houses often takes place without river zoning leading to occupation of its watershed & hindering its rejuvenation.

(2) Industrialisation - Many factories dump their waste & effluents in water bodies without treating them.

(3) Sewerage - Municipal solid waste is also dumped in lakes & rivers, leading to their disappearance.

(4) Concretization ~~prevents~~ leads to runoff and does not allow water to recharge water bodies

Implications

→ Water scarcity - NITI Aayog states that by 2020, 600 million people ~~will~~ and 21 major cities will face water scarcity.

→ Urban floods as watershed is occupied by houses.

→ Eutrophication of water bodies due to effluents discharged into them

Steps to be taken in this regard -

→ Zoning of water bodies so that they are not being encroached upon.

→ The Asita project on Yamuna aims to create a green belt around it to rejuvenate the entire ecosystem.

→ Rainwater harvesting must be popularised

→ Compulsory treatment of industrial and municipal waste

To ensure continued growth of our nation, urban water bodies must be urgently rescued.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने में ओशन आयरन फर्टिलाइजेशन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए, वृहद् पैमाने पर इसे अपनाने से जुड़ी चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the role that Ocean Iron Fertilization can play in the fight against climate change, discuss the concerns associated with its large-scale adoption. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत में बड़ी संख्या में भाषाएँ संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न हैं। किसी भाषा के लुप्त होने के कारणों और निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, संभाव्य रूप से संकटापन्न भाषाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In India a vast number of languages are potentially endangered. Discuss the reasons and implications of disappearance of a language. Also, suggest measures to preserve potentially endangered languages. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a land where the language is said to change every few hundred kilometres. Yet, India is losing this diversity as languages are dying due to the following reasons:-

→ Lack of proper implementation of constitutional safeguard under Article 29 which allows ~~ling~~ minorities to preserve their language.

→ Education - In schools, the language of instruction is usually English or the dominant regional language such as Tamil, Malayalam, Hindi etc. As a result, local languages are lost.

→ Lack of utility - Today in the job market, it preferable to know English and maybe one Indian language. As a result, parents & children do not wish to invest in learning their mother tongue.

Implications

→ Loss of diversity of India.

→ Loss of cultural heritage of our nation as literature of that language will not be read.

→ Dominance of few languages may lead to social and economic discontent.

Measures to preserve languages -

→ Children must be given a choice to study their mother tongue in school.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Preservation of literature of endangered languages in National Archives.

→ Grants to organisations that teach and preserve minority languages.

→ Availability of ~~edx~~ school course material in these languages as well as research work.

→ Focussing on translation of important works to these languages as done in National Translation Mission.

Thus, we must preserve the linguistic diversity of our nation so as to protect our heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. यद्यपि अंग्रेजों ने विधि के शासन पर आधारित न्यायिक प्रणाली की स्थापना की थी, तथापि व्यवहार में यह प्रणाली कई कमियों से ग्रसित थी। 1793 और 1833 के मध्य के घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While the British established a judicial system based on the rule of law, in practice this system suffered from numerous drawbacks. Analyze keeping in mind the developments between 1793 and 1833. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lord Cornwallis was the first to recognize the need for rule of law in the nation.

Thus, a judicial system was established for the same.

Problems with the judicial system :-

→ Did not properly understand the customs of India, even though pandits & ulemas had helped.

→ Confusing for the subjects as they were used to caste panchayats or village panchayats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमिक विकास की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन ने इन रियासतों के लोगों को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Trace the evolution of British policy towards the princely states in India. How did the freedom movement impact the people of these princely states? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British policy towards the princely states went through multiple changes depending on the political and economic needs of the British empire.

Policy before 1857

→ At first, the British wished to control only the economic resources of princely states. Upon realisation, after the Battle of Buxar that this was not possible, they set out to conquer states

→ Wars - Many princely states such as Marathas, Mysore, Sikhs were conquered by means of force. for their economic resources - black soil for cotton (in Marathas), ports (Mysore) & political reasons (in Sikhs).

↳ Subsidiary Alliance - was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesley to charge the Indian ruler for providing him with military aid & keeping a check on his foreign policy. It was Done in case of Hyderabad & Awadh

↳ Doctrine of Lapse - introduced by Lord Dalhousie. Any Indian ruler who did not have a natural heir would lose his territory after his death. It was done in Satara, Jhansi, Sambalpur.

After 1857

↳ Lord Canning realized the importance of princely states as they acted like "breakwaters in the storm" of 1857.

↳ Therefore, they were left to govern their territories as long as they accepted British supremacy.

↳ During the struggle for independence, they became the allies of British in controlling people's uprising in their states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Freedom movement in Princely States –

→ The Congress organised Praja Mandals in princely states.

→ Usually, the rulers would suppress people's movements.

→ Gandhiji gave a call to the people of princely states to join the movement during the Quit India movement.

Thus, princely states too witnessed uprisings of people.

14. उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए जिनमें 1972 का शिमला समझौता हस्ताक्षरित हुआ था। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह भारत के लिए एक गंवाया हुआ अवसर था। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Simla agreement was signed in 1972. Mentioning its important provisions, discuss whether it was a lost opportunity for India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Simla Agreement was signed in 1972 in the aftermath of the Indo-Pak War or the Bangladesh Liberation War.

In the war, India had successfully defended itself and even captured 90,000 Pakistani soldiers in Dhaka as Prisoners of War. As a result, Pakistan accepted defeat & Bangladesh was recognized as a free nation.

Under the Simla Agreement of 1972, the following provisions were listed:-

→ Recognition of Bangladesh's independent status.

→ Return of the Prisoners of War

→ The Kashmir issue was tackled and it was stated that it was a bilateral matter between the two nations. As a result, no interference of a third party (UN or a country) would be accepted.

Simla Agreement can be considered a lost opportunity as we had the upper hand. Therefore, India could have unilaterally resolved the matter of Kashmir. Turning it into a bilateral issue meant taking into account Pakistan's views.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, it was in line with our country's ideals of not using violence and involving all stakeholders.

Thus, it cannot be considered a lost opportunity as it was a moral victory for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रतिकर्ष और अपकर्ष कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि यह भारत में शहरी संक्रमण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
State the push and pull factors responsible for internal migration in India. Also examine how it is impacting urban transition in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Internal migration refers to the movement of individuals from one region to another, usually rural to urban areas, within the the nation.

Push factors

→ Lack of employment - Rural areas are still dependent on agriculture, which is not as remunerative as other sectors of the economy.

→ Lack of education opportunities - Individuals often move to bigger cities such as Delhi, Mumbai to pursue higher education.

→ Health - Better amenities for health are available in cities.

Pull factors

→ Structural transformation of the economy has made manufacturing & service sector more lucrative for jobs

→ Better standard of living in cities such as access to clean drinking water, better infrastructure, avenues for entertainment.

Impact on urban transition

→ Increased pace of urbanisation as migration from rural to urban areas has ~~placed~~ raised the need for housing facilities.

→ Urban sprawl - often migrants stay in illegal slums on the outskirts of cities, creating unplanned urban sprawl.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Sanitation - Unplanned urbanisation has led to poor sanitation facilities, toilets are not available and disposal of waste does not take place properly.

→ Diseases - Slum areas, due to poor hygiene, are carriers of diseases such as malaria, TB, affecting our workforce & slowing growth.

Therefore, careful & planned urbanisation, taking into account the inflow of migrants is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के निम्नस्तरीय प्रदर्शन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। कुछ परिवार नियोजन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए, जिन्हें जनन स्वास्थ्य परिणामों में सुधार लाने एवं परिवार कल्याण की प्राप्ति के लिए अपनाया जा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Examine the factors responsible for poor performance of family planning programme in India. Suggest some family planning strategies, which can be adopted for improving reproductive health outcomes and achieving family welfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Family planning refers to spreading awareness regarding safe sexual practices, planning regarding the number of children and overall population policy.

Following are the reasons for poor performance of family planning:-

1) Historical reasons - It reminds people of the forced sterilizations that took place during the emergency.

2) Economic reasons - Children, especially in poor households are seen as an economic resource. Therefore, parents are all the more willing to produce more children.

3) Social factors - Sex education in

our nation is a taboo topic. Therefore, people refrain from discussing it.

4) Political factors - Political leaders are often seen making irresponsible statements asking women to produce more and more children. This dilutes the work of family planning agencies.

Strategies for family planning

→ Education - Family planning education must begin at school level itself so that individuals are aware of safe practices.

→ Provision of free contraceptives such as Antara to men & women.

→ Any family planning strategy must not coerce men or

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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women to undergo intrusive surgeries such as hysterectomies or vasectomies.

→ Destigmatization through awareness generation programmes especially in rural areas.

Thus, family planning is extremely important for not only the health of the child & mother but also for the future of the nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाएं गरीबी का अनुभव एक भिन्न रूप में और अधिक तीव्रता से करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में गरीबी के स्त्रीकरण में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Women experience poverty differently and more acutely as compared to men. In this context, explain the socio-economic factors, which contribute to feminization of poverty in India. How can this problem be tackled? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Women, as a marginalised section, have the worst experiences in every social strata. Similarly, in case of lower socio-economic strata, they experience poverty in a more severe manner.

Following are the reasons for the same :-

1) Social factors- Women are expected to be more sacrificing than men. As a result, they give up food for males in case of shortage. As a result, today, 38.4% women (NFHS-4 data) are anaemic. Their health is also of secondary concern as they are not breadwinners.

2) economic factors - Women often do not hold employment.

As a result, they have lesser say over the use of economic resources in a family.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Vulnerability - Women are more vulnerable to exploitation, especially if they belong to poor families. They can be trafficked easily.

This problem can be tacked by the following measures:-

(1) Health - Women must be provided access to good health facilities as is being done through POSHAN Abhiyaan. Supplements of folic acid & other nutrients must be provided.

(2) Skilling so that they can take up employment & have greater socio-economic freedom.

(3) Employment schemes must focus on providing a fixed quota to women such as 33% in MGNREGA

(4). Education - must be ensured and enrolment ratio should be improved by providing them with basic amenities on premises - food, sanitary napkins, toilet etc.

Thus, women's upliftment from poverty can have a positive impact on our society & economy and we must strive for it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं के अस्तित्व हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को उदाहरण सहित रेखांकित कीजिए। इन्हें दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Giving examples, highlight the reasons behind existence of regional disparities in India. Suggest some strategies to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regional disparities refer to the presence of inequalities between regions. It is a result of the following factors :-

(1) Historical factors - Some regions such as Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai witnessed growth due to British settlements. As a result, these regions & states (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) benefitted from the education and economic opportunities of the British.

(2) Economic factors - Regions such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh benefitted due to the Green Revolution and farmers here continue to be more prosperous than their other counterparts.

(3) Geographical factors - Regions such as the North East are cut off from the mainland of India due to a narrow Chicken's neck. As a result, connectivity becomes a problem leading to low growth.

(4) Government policies - The government policy to set up iron and steel plants in regions of Odisha, Chattisgarh and erstwhile Bihar led to employment but also exploitation without any commensurate returns to the people of the region.

(5) Social factors - Certain states lag behind due to prevalence of backward social practices such as casteism in Bihar, child marriage in Rajasthan etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies to address them.

→ Building infrastructure such as roads, railways & aeroplane services to secure connectivity.

→ Creating more opportunities for employment especially in regions of natural resources

→ Focussing on removal of backward social practices

→ Education must be made a priority.

→ Differences between states must be recognized and each state's economic strength must be harnessed.

Addressing regional disparities is extremely important to ensure equitable growth for the entire nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना क्यों कठिन है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting different factors affecting Indian monsoon, explain why it is difficult to predict it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India experiences a burst of monsoon in early June and usually retreats by September. Indian economy is highly dependent on Monsoon.

Following are the factors affecting Indian monsoon:-

(1) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) refers to region where sun shines the brightest. It moves with the apparent movement of the Sun & gives rise to low pressure. As a result, winds from the Southern hemisphere move to fill in the low pressure, bringing with it moisture causing rainfall.

(2) Tropical depressions - refers to presence of high pressure in the peninsular region. This usually lasts till October.

(3) El Nino – Refers to presence of a warm ocean current and a low pressure off the coast of Peru. This changes the existing walker circulation leading to high pressure & cold current near Australia, Indonesia, India. As a result there is low rainfall.

(4) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – A positive IOD means heavy rainfall while a negative one means rainfall will be low

(5) Jet streams – are fast moving bands of air moving in the upper troposphere. The withdrawal of jet streams from the Northern part of India allows a low pressure to develop.

Reasons why Indian monsoon is difficult to predict :-

→ Monsoon is dependent on a multiplicity of factors, some of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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which haven't even been discovered yet. As a result, even 1 factor can change the entire rainfall pattern.

→ El Nino is a primary cause of adverse monsoon. The prediction of El Nino is tough & sometimes, it does not even lead to the predicted outcomes.

→ Jet streams often do not retreat completely in the summer months & low pressure is not formed..

Thus, one sees monsoon is highly unpredictable. For improving our economic planning, it is thus important to resolve this issue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. उन परिस्थितियों के मध्य अंतर कीजिए जिनमें उष्ण कटिबंधीय और बहिरुष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात उत्पन्न होते हैं, आगे बढ़ते हैं, पूर्ण विकसित होते हैं और समाप्त होते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Differentiate between the conditions in which tropical and extra-tropical cyclones originate, move, mature and decay. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tropical and extra tropical cyclones differ from each other in terms of their origin, movement, maturation & decay.

Following are the differences :-

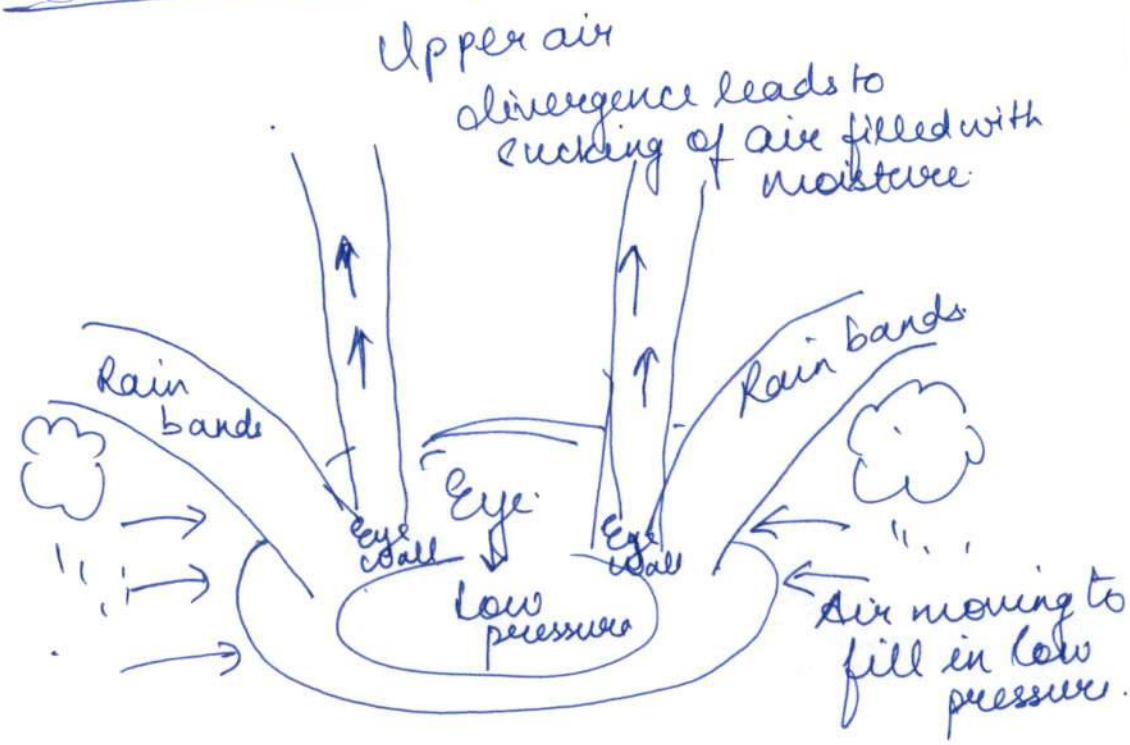
Tropical cyclones.	Extratropical Cyclones
1) They are of thermal origin. They require a temperature of 27°C, a large water mass, upper air divergence & small difference in vertical air speed & weak Coriolis force	They form as a result of frontogenesis, when a cold & warm front moves towards each other.
2) Tropical cyclones move from East to West	Extratropical cyclones move from West to East
3) They usually last for a few hours to a few days	They last for a few days to weeks.
4) They usually decay on landfall.	They do not decay on landfall

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

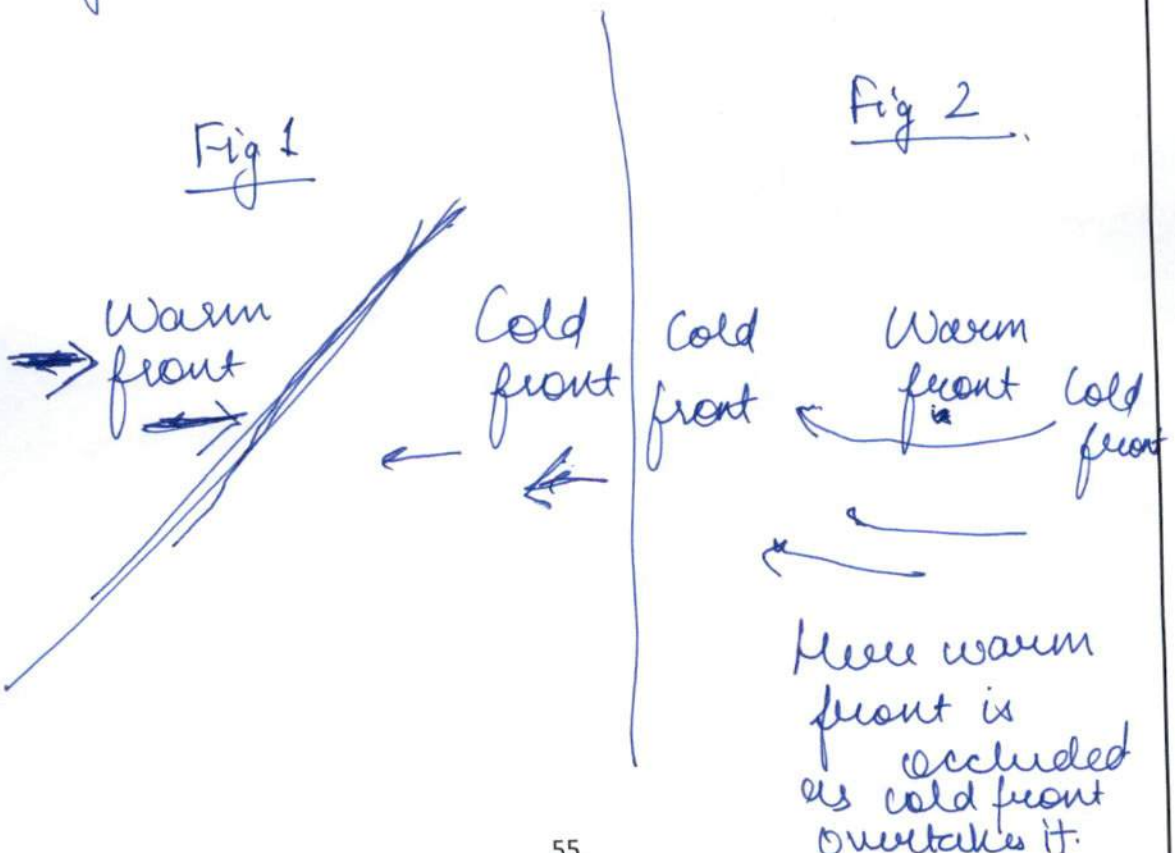
5) Their decay is a result of source of water being cut off	Their decay usually occurs when the cold front occludes the warm front & it is followed by precipitation
6) These are usually formed in lower latitudes 20° to 30° N & S.	They are formed in mid latitudes 35° to 45° N & S.
7) They are usually destructive in nature.	They do not cause much destruction
8) Their impact in India can be usually felt in late summer (August) till October. They usually affect the East Coast	Their impact in India can be felt in winters in NW India as they cause rainfall due to western disturbances.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of a tropical cyclone



Representation of an extratropical cyclone.



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 377569

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Chandrajyoti Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24 August 2019

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (1449)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाने के अपने गुण और दोष हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bringing higher judiciary under the ambit of RTI has its own merits and demerits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Right to Information Act aims at providing greater transparency to the public regarding government functioning. However, judiciary has been kept out of the ambit of RTI because of the following reasons:-

→ It can affect judge's behaviour, pushing them to make populist judgements

→ The judiciary is known for making socially progressive judgements eg - Removal of Sec 377. It may be hindered due to RTI.

However, on the other hand, the higher judiciary must be brought under RTI. It can have the following merits:-

→ Appointments to HC & SC are shrouded in mystery. This will throw some light on process of appointment of judges, without taking away its independence.

→ Since judiciary will be made accountable, they are less likely to recuse them from cases, take leave from ongoing proceeding. This may lead to less pendency of cases

Thus, bringing the judiciary under RTI has both merits & demerits which must carefully balanced before taking any step.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत में अधिकरणों ने न केवल कुछ ऐसी समस्याओं को दोहराया है जिनसे हमारी न्यायपालिका ग्रसित रही है, अपितु कुछ और समस्याओं को जोड़ा भी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Tribunals in India have not just replicated some of the problems that our judiciary suffers from but added a few more. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribunals in India are specialised courts aimed at resolving particular issues. Eg - National Green Tribunal aims at resolving environmental conflicts.

Following are the problems caused due to tribunals :-

→ Appointed by government - This makes them prone to political influence and judgments are influenced

→ Lack of expertise - The constitutional of tribunals is such that while some lack domain expertise, others lack judicial knowledge.

→ High pendency - Despite the fact that they aim to fast track cases, pendency of cases in tribunals remains high, just like the judiciary.

→ Seen by judiciary as post retirement job

Way forward

- → Removal of government's influence
- → Constitution of tribunals in terms of technical & judicial members must be fixed.
- → Better infrastructure to keep track of cases.

Tribunals aim at increasing accessibility to justice. Thus, these impediments must be removed for their successful implementation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों का प्रयोग सदैव उन उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं किया जाता है जिन्हें पूरा करने हेतु वे अभिप्रेत थे। इस संदर्भ में, हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इन विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Parliamentary privileges are not always used for the aims they were intended to serve. In this context, discuss the need for codification of these privileges in light of recent developments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary privileges are provided to MPs and MLAs to allow them to function effectively as legislators. They are stated in Article 118 of the Constitution

Need for codification

→ MPs/MLAs often avoid arrest using their privilege of no arrest for 40 days before & after a session

→ Closed sittings have become popular but this removes transparency.

→ Newspapers are held for breach of privileges if they publish true reports criticising

the parliament.

→ Freedom of speech in parliament has led MPs to often use unparliamentary language.

Thus, the privileges must be codified properly to balance the rights & duties of MLAs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. एक मत यह भी है कि राज्यपाल का पद अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो चुका है और इसे समाप्त किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
There is a point of view that the office of Governor has outlived its relevance and needs to be abolished. Critically examine in the current context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Governor is the nominal head of a state. In the recent times, people have argued about the futility of this post as:-

→ He is to be an unbiased person. Yet, one has seen political bias at play in Karnataka assembly

→ He is simply an officer of the central government, keeping a check on the state.

→ The governors have often asked for imposition of President's rule without exploring any other options.

However, the post of governor continues to be important as he is a link between the central and state govt. He is also responsible for curbing fissiparous tendencies in states.

Way forward

The recommendations of Punchhi and Sarkaria commission should be followed. The Governor should be an apolitical person, who has not been a part of any party. Similarly, S.R. Bommai judgment stated that a governor's report to impose President Rule is open to judicial review

Thus, through proper safeguards the governor can fulfill his role in an impartial manner

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. क्या सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश, भारत में नौकरशाही की प्रभावी कार्य पद्धति में बाधक चुनौतियों को दूर करने का अचूक समाधान है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Is lateral entry in civil services the panacea to address the challenges, which hamper the effective functioning of bureaucracy in India? Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lateral entry refers to addition of individuals from private sector with domain expertise into the bureaucracy.

Following are its merits :-

1) Specialists in their field - Lateral entrants are likely to be specialist in their fields and have better domain knowledge than generalised knowledge of civil servants.

2) known for bringing revolutionary changes such as the Computer revolution brought by Mr. Sam Pitroda.

3) Best management practices from the private sector may lead to

reduction in the slow bureaucracy that is known for its red-tapeism

However, there are certain demerits of lateral entry as well :-

1) Different managerial practices may lead to clash between the two.

2) There is no policy of reservation in lateral entry

3) Lateral entrants may be prone to political influences as they have been selected by the existing government and thus, may have biases

Thus, lateral entry is a way forward in addressing the challenges of bureaucracy but firstly its demerits must be addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं (CSS) के प्रति राज्यों की शिकायतों को रेखांकित करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सरकार ने किस प्रकार इन योजनाओं को तर्कसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the grievances of states towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), explain how the government has sought to rationalise these schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (PMJAY) का भली-भांति शुभारंभ हो चुका है और यह योजना बहुत सारी संभावनाएँ रखती है, हालांकि इसे सफल होने के लिए कई चुनौतियों को दूर करना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has begun well and holds a lot of promise, however it needs to address multiple challenges to become a success. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The PMJAY was introduced on 23 September 2018 and aims at providing an annual assistance of ₹5 Lakh to beneficiary families of any size.

However, despite its initial success, it faces the following problems:-

1) Low amount - The cash assistance provided is too low to cover hospital expenditure and people will end up having significant out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

2) Low premiums to insurance companies has dissuaded them from taking part in the scheme.

3) Provides assistance for secondary and tertiary healthcare only. As a result, primary healthcare is left out. Considering it is the most common & required, OOPE will occur in this case as well.

4) Some states offer economic assistance to individuals such as Karnataka. These policies are significantly better in terms of amount and implementation. Therefore, people do not switch to PMJAY.

These challenges will have to be addressed in order to ensure success of this scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, संसद द्वारा इसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting its key features, examine the need for the passage of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill by the Parliament at the earliest. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Bill is an important watershed in the history of guaranteeing rights to marginalised sections. Following are its important features :-

→ Prohibition of discrimination to transgender individuals in case of education, employment and social life.

→ A district committee to be formed for screening and certifying individuals as transgender.

→ Right to a safe residence at home with the biological family of transgender.

→ Right to gender reassignment surgery and assistance for the same.

It is of urgent necessity to pass this bill because of the following reasons:-

→ A majority of transgenders (99%) do not own property. They are often thrown out of their familyhomes.

→ A significant majority of them do not have access to employment or education.

→ They do not have access to quality healthcare. As a result, it is important to enact the bill to uplift this marginalised section.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. बदलते समय के साथ भारत की अपने प्रवासियों के साथ संलग्नता भी परिवर्तित हुई है। प्रवासियों से संबद्ध सरकार की नीतियों के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
With changing times India's engagement with its diaspora has also undergone a change. Explain in the context of government policies on diaspora. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's engagement with its diaspora has changed with the times.

Following are some of the important government policies and the changes that can be witnessed :-

1). Celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas to recognise the efforts of the diaspora in India's economic growth.

2) FDI investment limit on NRIs has been rationalized considering the spate of investments from them.

3) Know India tours have been organised to better connect Indian diaspora to their roots

4) Pilgrimage tours, especially for the diaspora from girmitiya countries has been organised since a majority of them are Hindus.

Thus, India has taken steps to connect with its diaspora and strengthen links to ensure economic and cultural growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. इसकी विशाल संभावनाओं के बावजूद, भारत के लिए RCEP से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Despite its immense potential, the challenges associated with RCEP for India cannot be ignored. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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RCEP consists of ASEAN nations and its 6 FTA partners - India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. It aims at establishing a free trade agreement ~~with~~ amongst these nations.

Following are some of the challenges associated with it :-

1) Trade in goods - India already has a current account deficit with many of the RCEP countries such as China and South Korea. It is feared that an FTA will lead to further widening of CAD.

2). Trade in services - The ~~E~~early harvest package only discusses

removal of tariffs on goods & not easing barriers on movement of people. Since India's interest lie in the ability to export its human resource, it must be careful about entering RCEP.

3) Intellectual Property Rights Regime - India's IPR regime is considered weak according to other nation. A "stronger" IPR regime may affect accessibility of citizens to products.

4) Costly investor suits against the state are another fear associated with RCEP.

Considering this FTA includes nearly 25% of world's GDP, India must address these issues to take advantage of this opportunity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. राजनीतिक स्तर पर भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण पर्याप्त सफल रहा है, हालांकि राजकोषीय और प्रशासनिक मोर्चों पर प्रगति कई अड़चनों से बाधित रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Decentralisation in India has been fairly successful at the political level, however on the fiscal and administrative fronts progress is marred by several bottlenecks. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decentralisation refers to devolution of powers to lower levels of government.

In the political field, we have successfully implemented a 3 tier structure.

However, doing so in the fiscal and administrative fronts has been marred by several challenges :-

(1) Formation of Finance Commissions -

While at the Centre finance commision is consistuted regularly at the state level it is not so which makes it difficult for municipalities & panchayats to access funds.

(2) Criteria of devolution of funds -

The criteria for fund

devolution is most prominently population of a state. This has angered the Southern states which have progressively controlled their population.

(3) Role of civil services - In the administrative front, IAS & IPS officers are responsible for being steel frameworks in state. However, they are under central government's control.

~~(4) Thin tax domain~~ -

(4) Taxation - Under the GST regime, all taxes on goods & services are collected by the central govt. & then devolved to the state governments. Delay in this takes away the fiscal independence of states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Thin tax domain of municipalities and panchayats along with the tied nature of funds for schemes affects their working.

Thus, one sees that fiscal and administrative decentralisation is yet to catch up with political decentralisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. दल-बदल कानून के प्रावधानों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया गया है और इनकी नियमित रूप से गलत व्याख्या की गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, दल-बदल कानून को मजबूत बनाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law have been repeatedly violated and are routinely misinterpreted. Examine. Also, suggest measures to strengthen the Anti-Defection Law. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Anti-Defection Law came into being through the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985. It seeks to disqualify those candidates who have switched their allegiances after being elected.

Problems with the law

→ It differentiates between an elected legislator and a nominated one for no intelligible reason. While a nominated ~~an~~ person can change his party in 6 months, such a provision is not available to elected representatives

→ Harmful to intra party democracy as those who vote against the direction of the party whip are disqualified.

→ Powers of the presiding officer –
The presiding officer is the final authority on deciding the cases of disqualification. There are 2 problems of this ↳ He lacks the judicial insight & knowledge
↳ His actions may be affected due to his political bias.
After the Kihoto Hollohan Case, appeal to High Court was allowed.

Measures to strengthen the law :-

→ Removing the difference between nominated and elected representative.

→ Individuals should not be disqualified if they vote against the party whip.

→ The cases of disqualification must be decided in an unbiased manner by the High Court

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ The presiding officer must ~~[illegible]~~ act in an unbiased manner or give up this power in favour of High Court.

Thus, to strengthen our democracy, it is important to correctly interpret the law and implement it in a proper manner

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया कठोरता और लचीलेपन के बीच मध्यम मार्ग का अनुसरण करती है। तुलनात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The amendment process for the Indian Constitution follows a middle path between rigidity and flexibility. Comment in comparative perspective. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian Constitution describes the process for its amendments in Article 368 of the constitution. However, there are certain provisions for amending the constitution with a simple majority. These are not amendments in the eyes of the constitution.

→ Simple majority - This only requires a majority of the present and voting members of the Parliament. The name and boundaries of states, number of prisne judges, 5th & 6th Schedule areas etc. can be changed through this.

→ Special majority - This requires a majority (50%) of the present and voting members and 2/3rd majority of total membership.

The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are amended in this manner.

→ Special majority and ratification by states - It is a combination of the above method and ratification by 50% of the states. The lists in 7th Schedule, executive power of centre & states are amended in this way.

India's amendment process thus seems to follow a middle path when we compare it to nations such as U.S.A. or U.K.

USA

→ The matter for amendment is taken by a select body which looks into constitutional amendment.

→ Amendments require 2/3rd majority of both houses of the Senate and States, making

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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it very difficult to pass amendments.

→ As a result, US.A. has only had 27 amendments in more than 200 years, compared to more than a 100 in 72 yrs of India.

UK

In the UK, there is no written constitution, only a set of rules and regulations, which can be amended easily by simple majority.

Thus, one can conclude that India does follow the middle path.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. अंतर-राज्य विवादों के निपटान में भारतीय संघवाद की संस्थागत संरचना की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Assess the effectiveness of the institutional architecture of Indian federalism in settling inter-state disputes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian federalism is characterised by cooperation and competition. The latter may lead to disputes between states for which the following mechanism have been established.

→ Art 262 — In case of water disputes, ad hoc tribunals and river boards are to be formed. Their reward is final & binding

→ Art 263 - Inter State Council on specific issues

→ Zonal Councils established.

The Cauvery River Award was delayed by decaded & eventually formed a Cauvery Water Management Authority ~~State of~~ Tamil Nadu is still not satisfied with its award.

Thus, the institutional architecture of Indian federalism is not quite successful.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में हुई हाल की प्रगतियों में सुशासन के युग के सूत्रपात हेतु ई-गवर्नेंस को एक अत्यंत शक्तिशाली साधन बनाने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recent advances in technologies have the potential to make e-governance a very potent tool for ushering in an era of good governance. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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E- governance refers to the use of technology to ensure better service delivery to the citizens

In the recent years, the field of technology has witnessed advancement in terms of sophistication and speed, allowing it to be highly beneficial in e-governance.

(1) Recognition of beneficiaries can be done through biometric systems allowing for a decrease in leakages

(2) Time saving - Due to the availability of high speed internet, beneficiaries need not take time off from their work allowing them to be more productive.

(3) Use of systems such as the digilocker allows beneficiaries to store their data ~~here~~ and documents here. ~~and~~

These can be accessed as and when they wish.

(4) Increased security - Through better encryption methods, citizens can assured of the safety of their personal and financial details.

However, many constraints still remain in increasing the prevalence of e-governance.

→ Poor infrastructure - Rural areas lack good internet connectivity, ~~as~~ making it difficult for them to avail of online services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Poor digital literacy especially in rural areas. It has been seen that while social media proficiency is there, people are not able to use technology to their benefit.

→ Cyberthreats - Despite better encryption, India is still vulnerable to cyber attacks. Having 1 attack every few minutes.

Thus, to make e-governance a potent tool, the above issues need to be addressed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. यद्यपि भारतीय परोपकारी कार्यों में पहले से कहीं अधिक दान कर रहे हैं, तथापि भारत में परोपकारिता अभी भी प्रारंभिक चरण में है। इस संदर्भ में, परोपकारिता के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में परोपकारिता में रुकावट उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While Indians are donating to charitable causes more than ever, philanthropy in India is still at a formative stage. In this context, highlight the significance of philanthropy and state the factors holding back philanthropy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Philanthropy refers to the donation of money by individuals to charitable causes.

Importance of philanthropy :-

→ Fills gaps in government welfare
There are sections of population which may be left uncovered by government schemes. Philanthropy aids in ensuring that such sections donot feel left out.

→ Based on the idea of social justice
Philanthrophy aims at giving back to the society which has been responsible for one's growth. Thus, it is only fair and equitable.

→ Reduction in income inequality
Direct taxes can only do so much to decrease income inequalities.

Philanthropy builds on this ideal and further reduces inequalities in income.

However, there are several factors holding back philanthropy in India :-

(1) Apathetic attitude - Individuals feel that they have done their duty to the nation by paying taxes. and do not wish to contribute further.

(2) Willing individuals are often worried if their resources will go into the right hands and thus, do not engage in the practice.

(3). Bureaucratic process - Philanthropic activities require filling up numerous forms & seeking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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permissions which often puts off individuals.

In order to combat this situation it is thus important to :-

↳ Provide good moral education so that ~~students~~ children are aware of their responsibility.

↳ Reducing red tapism and making it easier to donate.

↳ Proper checks on NGOs through Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act so people are secured of their donation

Philanthrophy is the duty of every well earning citizen and it is thus necessary removing the challenges that obstruct it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि एक सुदृढ़ डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य पारितंत्र का निर्माण इस संबंध में कैसे आमूल परिवर्तक सिद्ध हो सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the challenges faced in implementation of healthcare schemes in India. Examine how creation of a robust digital health ecosystem can prove to be a game changer in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has introduced numerous healthcare schemes yet, they have failed to yield the desired outcomes.

Following are the reasons for the same:-

1) Lack of coherent policy framework
There is a lack of overarching framework of policy describing the qualitative & quantitative outcomes of the healthcare schemes

2) Lack of quantifiable data - Disease burden estimates are usually made through WHO publications. India lacks access to regularly updated data on patients & doctors.

3) Poor infrastructure - Rural regions don't have good quality hospital

infrastructure, making access to healthcare difficult.

4) Low spending - Our expenditure on healthcare has not even exceeded 2% of our GDP.

5) Lack of doctors in rural areas making difficult for patients to avail of schemes.

In such a situation, a digital health ecosystem can prove to be a gamechanger in the following ways:-

→ Easy availability of data on disease burden allowing better framing of policies.

→ Doctors can access the medical history of patients, allowing them to offer better care.

→ Better identification of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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beneficiaries of a scheme, preventing leakages from the system.

→ A digital health ecosystem will also allow us to keep tabs on the doctors posted in rural areas, their case load & efficiency. This will make them more accountable

Thus, one sees that many of the problems in implementation of health care schemes in India can be resolved through digitisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत के लिए ज्ञान की एक महाशक्ति के रूप में उभरने हेतु, वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली के समक्ष व्याप्त पहुँच, समता, गुणवत्ता, वहनीयता और जवाबदेही संबंधी चुनौतियों को दूर करना अनिवार्य है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

For India to emerge as a knowledge superpower, it is imperative to address the challenges of access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability faced by the current education system. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As India occupies its place in the world as a superpower in the coming decades, educating its youth will be an important step to achieving this goal.

However, the nation currently suffers from the following problems:-

(1) Quality - The quality of education, especially in rural & peri urban areas is quite poor. The ASER survey 2018 found that most Class VII students could not read at Class II level.

(2) Access - Marginalised sections such as girls, SCs, STs, minorities find it difficult to access good quality education. A lack of

basic amenities combined with a regressive mindset hinders their progress.

(3) Equity - This issue is interconnected with access of education to certain sections.

(4) Affordability - Due to poor quality of government schools, parents often send children to private schools which burns a hole in their pocket.

(5) Accountability - Teacher absenteeism is a common problem in rural schools.

Ways to combat these challenges -

→ Teacher training - through schemes such as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan so that they are up to date with the latest information & teaching methods.

→ Attendance of teachers must be ensured through biometric scanning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ The model of Eklavya schools must be replicated for other minority communities as well.

→ Capping of fees for limited number of seats besides introducing reservation for Economically Weaker Sections if parents wish to educate children in private schools.

→ Regular testing of standards and taking part in international tests as PISA will allow policy makers to assess quality of education

Thus, addressing the challenges facing education is of utmost importance to ensure India's emergence as a knowledge superpower

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, अफगानिस्तान में शांति और सुलह की प्रक्रिया के प्रति भारत के दृष्टिकोण पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Identify different factors which have affected the Afghan peace process. Also, throw light on India's approach towards peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Afghanistan has been in the throes of turmoil ever since USSR invaded it in 1979. Over time factors affecting Afghan peace process have changed. Some of the current ones are :-

(1) Taliban :- It still controls major parts of Afghanistan and is against the elected government there. They have resorted to attacks on the Afghan military as well as civilians, besides attacks on infrastructure.

(2) U.S.A and Russia :- U.S.A had stationed its troops in Afghanistan in 2003 and recently their President has announced their withdrawal. They were responsible for maintaining some degree of peace but it is possible that the Taliban may regain power

Russia aims to secure this region due to its strategic importance. It held the Moscow talks which brought Taliban to the discussion table.

(3) Inter Services Intelligence of Pakistan has been responsible for giving arms and training to the Taliban and even using Afghan territory for staging attacks on India.

(4) India and China have mostly focused on social and economic growth in the region.

(5) Afghan society and polity :- The society is quite diverse in terms of the numerous tribes that inhabit the country. Similarly, the polity is fragile as the idea of faith in democracy has not taken root.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's approach to Afghanistan

→ India has focused on creating infrastructure in the country.

→ Salma Dam, also known as Indo-Afghan Friendship Dam is an example.

→ India has also built the Parliament and libraries in Afghanistan.

→ It has also constructed the Zaranj Delaram highway

→ India has agreed to sit with the Taliban for peace talks but has made it clear that any solution agreed upon must be accepted by all sections of the Afghan society. Democratic ideals must be adhered to while discussing the peace process.

Afghanistan is an important pivot of India's foreign policy and resolving this will ensure peace & security in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका एवं रूस दोनों के साथ संबंध महत्वपूर्ण हैं, हालांकि इन दोनों संबंधों की अपनी-अपनी चुनौतियाँ हैं तथा इन दोनों शक्तियों के मध्य टकराव से इनमें से कुछ चुनौतियाँ और बढ़ गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Ties with both USA and Russia are important for India, however, both these relations have their own sets of challenges, and some of these are further accentuated by the friction between these two powers. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has long standing relations with USA and Russia bound by ties of mutual cooperation. However, in the recent times some issues have cropped up with both countries –

USA

→ President Donald Trump has called India "the tariff king" and sought to impose reciprocal tariffs on Indian steel and aluminium.

→ USA has also taken India to WTO regarding domestic content requirement in solar panels.

→ It has also removed 94 items from Generalised System of Preferences, meaning tariffs will be applicable on them. As a result, Indian goods will become less competitive.

→ USA has also increased the cost of H1-B visas whose major beneficiaries (70%) are Indians.

→ Sanctions on Iran have threatened India's energy security and widened Current account deficit

Russia

→ India and Russia's relationship is mainly confined to defence. However, it share in India's defence imports has decreased to about 62%.

→ Russia has also established links with Pakistan and recently conducted military exercises with them. It has also begun supplying arms.

→ Russia has also supported China's Belt and Road initiative and asked India to reconsider its position.

→ In terms of trade, China is larger partner of Russia than India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact on India due to the friction between the 2 nations:-

→ USA has signed Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) against Russia. This means India's links with Russia will be impacted. USA also views India buying S-400 from Russia with suspicion.

→ Similarly, Russia is also apprehensive of India's close links with USA as seen in the signing of LEMOA and COMCASA.

Thus, it is of urgent importance to address specific relationships with each country and also work towards reducing tensions between the two.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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